The New-York Times.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The report of the Committee of One from each State to the Peace Conference to-day was presented and ordered printed. The members of the Committee who disagree with the majority, stated at length their objections to the propositions of settlement, but declined making any minority report. Col. SEDDON, of Virginia, Judge RUFFIN, of North Carolina, and Gen. DONIPHAN, of Missouri, refused to sign the report, and it is understood that the delegations from these States will vote against it. Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee will vote for it, and it will probably be adopted by a majority of States represented in the Conference. It is understood that Messrs. TYLER, SEDDON and BROCKENBROUGH will urge the Virginia Convention to reject the proposition. Messrs. RIVES and SUMMERS will recommend its adoption.

Information from Richmond leaves the character of the Convention there in great doubt. Both parties seem to be somewhat disappointed, so far as any views have been expressed, and the purpose of the Convention cannot be known until the propositions have been submitted and action had thereon.

An intelligent member of the Conference informs me that their proceedings may be terminated any day, but cannot continue more than three or four days longer. Mrs. TYLER left for home this afternoon, and Mr. TYLER expects soon to follow. The plan reported by the Committee is a mixture of GUTHRIE'S and CRITTENDEN'S, and will stand no chance of adoption by the present Congress.

Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, has appointed Attorney-General WOLCOTT Peace Commissioner from that State, *vice* WRIGHT, deceased. WOLCOTT is here to attend to the Ohio-Kentucy fugitive slave case before the Supreme Court.

The President dined with the Committee to-day and ten other members of the Peace Conference.

I just learn from another source that the death of WRIGHT is likely to carry the Ohio delegation against any plan of compromise, WRIGHT having sustained GUTHRIE'S proposition, while WOLCOTT is against it. It is said that the report made to-day, in so far as GUTHRIE'S plan is concerned, does not represent the views of a majority of the Committee as now constituted, said portion of report having been agreed upon before WRIGHT'S death.

THE COMING DAWN.

Several Border-State Congressmen met socially to-night, to discuss the present position and future policy of their States with regard to secession. None of them seem to think there is now any probability of their secession; and since the counting of the Electoral vote, we hear few threats of what will be done "unless the North compromises."

THE FORLORN HOPE OF SECESSION.

The secession movement is clearly checked, and will not extend beyond the Gulf States. Such, to-day, is the opinion of some who I know thought a month ago, that before this time the fifteen Slave States would be united in a Southern Confederacy. If the seceding States persist in their rebellion, their only hope for the future rests upon recognition by European Powers, to be followed by active support from the same quarter in whatever war measures the Southern Confederacy may find necessary to open their ports to foreign commerce. If the seceding States do NOT already understand the folly of relying upon any such aid, the secession question will soon be transferred to the other side of the Atlantic—from Washington and Montgomery to London and Paris—from Republicans, "Union-savers" and "Fire-eaters," to Her Majesty's Privy Council and LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Imperial Cabinet—or, perhaps, to the British Parliament and the French Chamber of Deputies. This will naturally follow an application on the part of the Southern Confederacy, by its ambassadors, for recognition and the opening of its ports, as already noted.

THE FAILURE OF FOREIGN AID BRINGS REPENTANCE.

But the secession leaders here begin to acknowledge to each other at last that, as LOUIS NAPOLEON phrased it, "No Government of Europe, in this nineteenth century, will dare to recognize a Republic based purely on human Slavery,"—and certainly, then, none will fight for it. When the people of the seceding States once admit, as they soon must, that neither England nor France will force their ports open to get cotton, the politicians cannot long keep their citizens up to the standard of active rebellion, in which event the recreant States must return to their allegiance to the Union.

FOREIGN REMONSTRANCES AGAINST A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Even if there was any disposition on the part of England or France to recognize the Slave Confederacy, Mexico would protest against it by her diplomatic representative, and beg to be saved from the rapacity of such a neighbor; all of the States of Central America would also protest against the recognition of a nationality whose very life would consist in destroying theirs; and Spain would follow to the same tune, because she knows that a Southern Confederacy would give her no peace in the possession of Cuba. If our Southern statesmen would exercise the least judgment, based upon a knowledge of political history, they would hesitate long before they invoke foreign aid against domestic misunderstanding. But their aim is futile, and secession is virtually dead.

MR. DALLAS ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, American Minister at the Court of St. James, writes very eloquent letters to his friends on this side of the Atlantic, deploring the present condition of political affairs in the United States, and expressive of the disgrace which the madness of a portion of our people, and the pitiable attitude of the Government, has reflected upon the American name. Public men of England in high station condole with him upon the state of his country, and this intended kindness he feels to be a reproach and humiliation.

IRON FRAMES FOR WOODEN SHIPS.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives have before them a proposition from WM. RICE, of Pennsylvania, for the introduction into naval architecture of iron frames in lieu of frames of live oak. It is argued that the live-oak frames, taking in account the length of time it is stored before use, and the cutting of it away to suit the mould, costs more than iron; that a wooden vessel with iron frame can be extensively repaired with greater economy than can those of the ordinary construction; that the iron frames of equal strength will weigh fifteen per cent. less, and occupy only half the space in board, thus economizing room; that they will last twice as long as live oak, and when worn out have some value as old iron; and that in the aggregate the saving by use of iron frames would be about fifty per cent.

FORT SUMTER NOT TO BE ATTACKED.

Reliable information was received here this afternoon from the South to the effect that no attack will be made on Forts Sumter and Pickens until after Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural address has been delivered, and not then unless it foreshadows coercion, or an attempt shall be made to reinforce these posts.

RETURN OF HEMPHILL JONES FROM THE SOUTH —EFFECTS OF HIS MISSION.

WM. HEMPHILL JONES, who went South, as the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to try and save revenue cutters at the South from seizure by the Secessionists, has arrived back to-day, from New-Orleans. He is preparing his report to Secretary DIX, and it is expected to be communicated to Congress to-morrow. He says that the people of the South are wild with excitement and madness. He lays all the blame to the Collector of New-Orleans and the officers of the cutter *Robert McClelland*, which was the best cutter in the service. He thinks all the States will be back in a short time, with perhaps the exception of South Carolina, which will probably come back in the end. He was treated well there, with one or two exceptions. He thinks DAVIS and STEPHENS will favor reconstruction, and have been elected with that purpose. The news of Gen. DIX'S order to him by telegraph, published recently, created most intense excitement in New-Orleans and Mobile.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Government has official information of the arrival at Pensacola of the *Sabine*, of the Home Squadron. She lies outside the bar with the *Brooklyn*, the latter having made no effort to land supplies or men at Fort Pickens.

THE HOME SQUADRON.

Capt. HAZZARD, of the *Pocahontas*, having been condemned by a medical survey, will return to the United States. Lieut. ALEX. MURRAY, Executive Officer of the *Cumberland*, has been transferred to the command of the *Pocahontas*.

OUR FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Secretary DIX assures the Committee on Ways and Means that unless Congress will promptly pass Mr. SHERMAN'S ten million bill, offered on Tuesday last, the Treasury cannot meet its obligations, and must go to protest. Mr. SHERMAN will attempt to put the measure through the House under the operation of the previous question early next week.

WHY GEN. DIX WAS APPOINTED.

It appears that a committee from New-York bankers waited on Mr. BUCHANAN in December last and stated that the Government loan would not be taken unless Secessionist THOMAS was removed and a Union man substituted. Gen. DIX was named for the place, and it was also negotiated that he should be an occupant of the White House. Mr. DIX was appointed Secretary, the loan was taken, and the new Secretary lodges at the Executive mansion. The object of this last requirement is creating much speculation among the leaders of the secession movement.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill still hangs fire on the Chiriqui amendment of the Senate. The Conference Committees have a final meeting to morrow morning, when they will agree to a report or inform their respective Houses that they can't agree. The chances are decidedly in favor of the latter. The creditors of Government whose claims are provided for in this bill, are suffering for their money and pressing urgently for its passage in some shape.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION.

The Post-office Appropriation bill will go from the House to the Senate to-morrow, where several amendments are projected which will detain it several days.

THE COMMITTEE ON STOLEN BOOKS.

The House Special Committee, relative to the abstraction of books from the Congressional library, organized to-day, but took no testimony. They will probably need no other than that of the librarian and assistants.

BACK BONE.

A number of Republicans of the House are in caucus to-night on the several pending propositions for strengthening the hands of the Executive Government and enforcing the laws, with a view to prompt and decisive action.

THE GREAT GAINES CASE.

The argument in the celebrated Gaines case was closed in the Supreme Court to-day. It is supposed that the Court will hold it under advisement some time before rendering a decision. The question of jurisdiction growing out of the secession of Louisiana, which it was feared would be raised, is supposed to be settled by the ordinance of that State agreeing to abide by and recognize all decisions upon civil process of the United States Courts.

M'CORMICK RAMPANT.

Mr. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, having failed in getting his patent extension, threatens a prosecution against all journalists who exposed the outrage which the said extension would involve. The TIMES especially excites his wrath—although he protests he never saw the articles in that paper on the subject.

THE HUSSEY'S REAPER PATENT.

The acting Commissioner of Patents, Mr. SHUGERT, to-day refused to extend the time for taking evidence on the application for the extension of the patent for HUSSEY'S reaper, notwithstanding its necessity was made clearly apparent. He ordered the testimony closed, and directs the argument to proceed on the 28th inst.—only four days before the new Administration comes in. It is to be presumed, in view of the decided expression by Congress last week, of a want of confidence in the Patent Office as at present organized, that the President will direct the acting Commissioner to forbear from attempting to decide more extension cases. Mr. SHUGERT'S apparent determination to keep these important cases in his own hand, and his indecent haste to act upon them, naturally excites unpleasant suspicions.

INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Government has cause to apprehend another bloody Indian war in Washington Territory, unless the northern portion of the Nez-Perces reservation be purchased by Congress. Commissioner GREENWOOD has been called on for information, and he stated to Congress that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars would enable him to buy near two millions acres of mineral lands, and preserve the peace. The miners will pour in there in the Spring, and the Indians threaten extermination.

COL. DRINKARD NOT REMOVED.

Col. DRINKARD was not removed from the Chief Clerkship of the War Department, but resigned voluntarily.

"THE WAR ACTUALLY BEGUN."

A fracas occurred to-night at the National Hotel, between Hon. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and Mr. MEDILL, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. The parties were conversing together relative to the recently published and alleged scandalous and unfair letter of MEDILL'S, professing to give a report of KELLOGG'S speech, when the latter, becoming exasperated, attacked MEDILL, knocking him down. MEDILL'S cries of "Take the man off," brought assistance, and the parties were separated before serious damage was done. Was JEFFERSON DAVIS right in saying that the war would begin at the North?

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Committee appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the Peace Conference to-day, reported a plan of pacification. It is understood to be compounded of propositions of the Crittenden and Guthrie and Border State Committee resolutions, and among other things, applies the principles of the Missouri Compromise line north of 36° 30', and Popular Sovereignty south of that line. The members of the Committee have been in constant consultation with their respective Congressional delegations, and have derived some encouragement as to a successful result. Every effort will be made to carry the plan through the Convention before the close of the week.

Reliable tidings from Richmond to-day state that a highly conservative feeling prevails in the Virginia Convention, and that no hasty or ill-considered action may be anticipated.

Col. DRINKARD has resigned the Chief Clerkship in the War Department, on the ground, as stated in his letter to the Secretary, that the Abstracted Bonds Committee had in their report introduced his name in a manner calculated to produce upon a reader who has not the opportunity of examining the testimony an impression unfavorable to him, and that, therefore, he does not feel at liberty, by a further continuance in the office, to subject the Administration to any, even conjectural, embarrassment which might result therefrom.

The Army supplies recently seized at Napoleon, Arkansas, are worth between $8,000 and $9,000, and consist in 130 boxes, containing small arms and ordnance stores, destined for troops on the frontiers of Texas and Arkansas, solely for protecting whites from Indian incursions. There are 2,000 regular troops on a line of a thousand miles; but now there is no safe route for a renewal of such supplies.

It is said that assurances have recently been received that no attack will be made on either Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens; and as soon as Mr. DAVIS shall have been inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy, he will send a Minister to Washington with power to negotiate with this Government concerning various matters in dispute. However this may be, it is certain, as ascertained from an undoubted source, that Major ANDERSON feels himself secure in his position, and should he be assailed, no doubt is entertained that he can retain it until succored by the Government.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Union, Constitution and laws.

Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-Jersey, in favor of the Border State resolutions.

He also asked to be excused from further service on the Committee of Naval Affairs, and was excused.

The bill for the relief of Mr. GIDDINGS, by payment for postal services, was taken up, and, after a long discussion, passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, asking Congress to preserve public property and enforce the laws.

The Tariff bill was then taken up.

A number of amendments of the Select Committee were agreed to.

The amendment concerning the present warehousing system was then discussed.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to extend the time to ninety days, which is in the bill, to three years. He said if it got this amendment he should still object to the Committee amendment.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) spoke against any alteration of the present system, and said that it would operate injuriously on his State.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said if the bill passed with this change of warehouse system, it would array against it the most formidable opposition of merchants and the shipping interest.

Mr. SEWARD said that the warehousing system had passed amid great opposition, yet it had been a most beneficial system to the country; had extended commerce and manufactures. To abolish it would be to strike a blow at the most effective aid to commerce and industry.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said the Committee had considered the subject carefully, and thought it had something to do with the Treasury of the United States, as well as commerce. Goods were left in warehouses and the duties not paid, consequently the Government loses the payment just at the worst time. He said he did not think that the Government could afford to lend money in this way, when it is obliged to borrow money at high rates.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the passage of the Morrell tariff bill, and specifying its objectionable features to be the repeal of the Warehousing system, the specific and double or compound duties, and the effect it would have to lessen the revenue by diminishing the exports. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution to print 25,000 extra copies of the report of the abstraction of the Indian bonds.

A number of private bills were then passed, including one taken up on motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, providing $10,000 for TOWNSEND HARRIS, for negotiating a treaty with Siam.

The House passed the bill for the relief of HOCKADAY and LEGGETT, appropriating $40,000 for account of the postal service.

A bill for a larger amount was recently vetoed by the President, in consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill.

During the debate on the postal amendment to increase the pay of route agents to and from Washington to $1,000 a year, Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) opposed it, when Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said that when Mr. COLFAX became Postmaster-General, as he sincerely hoped that, despite his politics, it would be the case, he would feel more like aiding in giving these officers an adequate remuneration.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, requiring the Postmaster-General to re-examine the causes for the discontinuance or curtailment of the inland service on the 4th of March, 1859, and restore such as can be restored under proper circumstances. He earnest advocated the amendment.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said, if the new Postmaster-General was to be as acceptable and qualified a man as Mr. COLFAX, he would have confidence that what was right would be done.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment. If his friend from Indiana was appointed Postmaster-General, as he hoped it would be the case, he would have the power, and could exercise it without the passage of this amendment, which was adopted by a two-third vote.

The bill passed.

Mr. CONWAY presented a memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Kansas praying for the indemnity of certain persons by losses sustained in the late political troubles. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. VANDEVEER said that this was the first time Congress had been called on to sanction new guarantees for Slavery, and incorporate them in the Constitution. The issue was made up in the Presidential election, and expressly repudiated at the polls, not one-fifth of the votes sanctioning such a policy. It might as well be asked that the majority submit to the minority. If the Union was to be preserved only on such terms as those proposed, it could not be preserved by his vote.

Mr. DE JARNETTE argued in favor of Southern over Northern society. In our new Republic, he said, we will have no elements of discord. Capital and labor will work in beautiful harmony, and African Slavery is the only basis on which republican liberty can be preserved. His people, though loving the Union, have made up their minds to leave it unless such guarantees be given as will secure their safety.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

THE U. S. REVENUE LAWS AND OFFICERS CONTINUED, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Feb. 15.

Congress has appointed a Committee of Six to make suitable arrangements for the reception and inauguration on Monday next, which takes place at 1 o'clock that day.

The Chairman stated that he had received a communication relative to the purchase of vessels for the Provisional Government. Referred.

Mr. FEARN presented a letter relative to a new projectile, which has been approved by scientific military men. Referred.

An official copy of the Texas Ordinance of Secession was presented, with the credentials of the Deputies, only one of whom has arrived.

Objection was made to its reception on the ground that the ordinance was not yet ratified.

The Delegate present, Mr. GARDO, was invited to a seat in the Convention.

The Congress then went into secret session, during which an act was passed to continue in office the officers connected with the collection of the customs at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, with salaries and powers as heretofore, provided the compensation of any of them shall not exceed $5,000 per annum. Collectors are required to execute the same bonds as heretofore, and subordinates are to give bonds one week after the Collector. Officers are required to take an oath to discharge all their duties faithfully and to support the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

A resolution was adopted to continue in office, unless otherwise ordered, the several officers connected with the collection of the duties, until the 1st of April, and the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report a plan, to go into effect on the first of April, diminishing the expenses of collecting the revenues in each Custom-House at least fifty per centum.

The injunction of secresy was removed from both these measures.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

A DISCLAIMER FROM GOV. WISE.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 15.

In the Virginia Convention, the Southern Commissioners were invited to-day to address the Convention on Monday.

Mr. CONRAD offered a resolution to appoint a Committee to whom shall be referred all Federal matters. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution that the Virginia Commissioners to the Peace Congress be requested to report whether, in their opinion, any result acceptable to Virginia may be expected from the deliberations of that body.

Mr. CLEMENS objected. Laid over.

Mr. WYAT M. ELLIOT, of the *Whig*, was elected Printer without opposition.

Mr. WISE brought to the notice of the Convention, Mr. STUART'S resolution in the Senate, relative to rash, ill-advised persons contemplating an invasion of Washington. He vindicated himself from such motive, and asked Mr. STUART to explain his resolution.

Mr. STUART disclaimed the remotest reference to Mr. WISE in this resolution.

Mr. WISE then read a letter from two citizens of Staunton, detailing a conversation with Mr. STUART, who had assured them that one object contemplated in the Convention was to remove Gov. LETCHER and put Mr. WISE in his place, and that WISE was aware of it.

Mr. STUART replied he had only mentioned it as a common-place rumor, attaching no importance to it.

Mr. WISE emphatically denied any knowledge of such an extraordinary project till he received that letter. In closing his speech, Mr. WISE said if the Commonwealth ever submits to Black Republican rule, he would turn from her and beg some sister Commonwealth to come and save the mother.

The galleries applauded, and a proposition was made to clear them, but was withdrawn. Adjourned.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

A quite fully attended Convention of colored people was held here last night in Stella Martin's Church, called in anticipation of an attempt to disfranchise and drive them from the country. An appeal to the people of Massachusetts was adopted asking aid and protection.

The Common Council have concurred with the Board of Aldermen in a resolve inviting Senator CRITTENDEN to visit Boston after the adjournment of Congress.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Lincoln's Progress Towards Washington.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Feb. 15.

The weather this morning opened inauspiciously, rain falling up to 8 o'clock, when it subsided. During the morning, Mr. LINCOLN was waited upon by the Pittsburgh Councils in a body, and many visitors called to pay their respects. At 8½ o'clock he was formally addressed by the Mayor, and when the vociferous cheering which followed his introduction to the people had subsided, the President delivered his speech:

MAYOR WILSON AND CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—I most cordially thank his Honor, Mayor WILSON, and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally, for their flattering reception. I am the more grateful because I know that it is not given to me alone, but to the cause I represent, which clearly proves to me their good will, and that sincere feeling is at the bottom of it. [Enthusiastic applause.] And here I may remark, that in every short address I have made to the people, in every crowd through which I have passed, of late, some allusion has been made to the present distracted condition of the country. It is natural to expect that I should say something on this subject, but to touch upon it at all would involve an elaborate discussion of a great many questions and circumstances, requiring more time than I can at present command, and would, perhaps, unnecessarily commit me upon matters which have not yet fully developed themselves. [Immense cheering and cries of "good," "that's right."] The condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety. It is my intention to give this subject all the consideration I possibly can before specially deciding in regard to it, [cheers,] so that when I do speak, it may be as nearly right as possible. [Loud and continued applause.] When I do speak, I hope I may say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, contrary to the integrity of the Union, or which will prove inimical to the liberties of the people or to the peace of the whole country. [Vociferous applause.] And, furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope I may say nothing to disappoint the people generally throughout the country, especially if the expectation has been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. [Applause.] Notwithstanding the troubles across the river—(the speaker pointing southwardly across the Monongahela, and smiling)—there is no crisis, but an artificial one. [Applause.] What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river. Take even their own view of the questions involved, and there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. [A voice—"That's so."] I repeat, then, there is no crisis, excepting such an one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians. My advice to them, under such circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people only keep their temper both sides of the line the troubles will come to an end, and the question which now distracts the country be settled, just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character which have originated in this Government have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore. [Loud applause.] But, fellow-citizens, I have spoken longer on this subject than I intended on the outset. [Cries of, "Go on."]

It is often said that the Tariff is the specialty of Pennsylvania. Assuming that direct taxation is not to be adopted, the Tariff question must be as durable as the Government itself. It is a question of national housekeeping. It is to the Government what replenishing the meal tub is to the family. Ever varying circumstances will require frequent modifications as to the amount needed, and the sources of supply. So far there is little difference of opinion among the people. It is to whether, and how far, the duties on imports shall be adjusted to favor home productions. In the home market that controversy begins. One party insists that too much adjustment oppresses one class for the advantage of another, while the other party argues that with all its incidents, in the long run, all classes are benefitted. In the Chicago Platform there is a plank upon this subject, which should be a general law to the incoming Administration. We should do neither more nor less than we gave the people reason to believe we would when they gave us their votes. That plank is as I now read:

Mr. LINCOLN'S private secretary then read section twelfth of the Chicago Platform, as follows:

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as will encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to working-men liberal wages—to agriculture, remunerating prices—to mechanics and manufacturers adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

As with all general propositions, doubtless there will be shades of difference in construing this. I have, by no means, a thoroughly matured judgment upon this subject, especially as to details; some general ideas are about all. I have long thought to produce any necessary article at home which can be made of as good quality and with as little labor at home as abroad, would be better made at home, at least by the difference of the carrying from abroad. In such a case the carrying is demonstrably a dead loss of labor. For instance, labor being the true standard of value, is it not plain that if equal labor gets a bar of railroad iron out of a mine in England, and another out of a mine in Pennsylvania, each can be laid down in a track at home cheaper than they could exchange countries, at least by the cost of carriage. If there be a present cause why one can be both made and carried cheaper in money price than the other can be made without carrying that cause, is an unnatural and injurious one, and ought naturally if not rapidly to be removed. The condition of the treasury at this time would seem to render an early revision of the Tariff indispensable. The Morrill Tariff bill, now pending before Congress, may or may not become a law. I am not posted as to its particular provisions, but if they are generally satisfactory and the bill shall now pass, there will be an end of the matter for the present. If, however, it shall not pass, I suppose the whole subject will be one of the most pressing and important for the next Congress. By the Constitution, the Executive may recommend measures which he may think proper and he may veto those he thinks improper, and it is supposed that he may add to these certain indirect influences to affect the action of Congress. My political education strongly inclines me against a very free use of any of these means by the Executive to control the legislation of the country. As a rule I think it better that Congress should originate as well as perfect its measures without external bias. I therefore would rather recommend to every gentleman who knows he is to be a member of the next Congress, to take an enlarged view, and inform himself thoroughly so as to contribute his part to such an adjustment of the thriff as shall produce a sufficient revenue, and in its other bearings, so far as possible, be just and equal to all sections of the country and all classes of the people."

After the delivery of the speech, immediate arrangements were made for leaving the hotel, which occupied considerable time, in consequence of the density of the crowd. The procession then moved through several streets, the route being shortened owing to the delay. On arriving at the dépôt, the solid mass in waiting was almost impenetrable, and the enthusiasm exceeded anything ever before witnessed.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN CLEVELAND.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. LINCOLN.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. LINCOLN and his party left Pittsburgh in a smart shower, this morning, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of great numbers who lined the track for a long distance. At Rochester, Pa., the party got on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road. At Wellsville they took a new engine beautifully decorated. At Salineville and Bayard large crowds assembled in the rain and mud to greet Mr. LINCOLN, to which he responded by bowing.

At Alliance an elegant dinner was given the party by Mr. MCCULLOUGH, the President of the road. A salute was also fired here, smashing the windows of the building where the party stopped, including the one at which Mrs. LINCOLN was seated.

During the dinner, an elegant company of Zouaves stood guard, the Band playing national airs.

The train also stopped at Ravenna and Hudson a few moments, which places were alive with people, who manifested much enthusiasm.

The entire party express themselves under obligations to the President of the Road, Conductor RUSSELL, Ticket-Superintendent F. R. MYERS, and in fact, to all connected with the Road, for their kindness and attention.

The party arrived at Cleveland at 4:20 P. M., amid the roars of artillery. The arrangements here were admirable. The military and fire companies made a fine display. Amid the wildest enthusiasm, the procession moved through the principal streets to the Weddell House. J. N. MASTERS, the acting Mayor, welcomed the President in behalf of the city authoritiss, and Judge ANDREWS did the same in behalf of the citizens. Mr. LINCOLN responded briefly as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND: We have been marching about two miles through snow, rain and deep mud. The large numbers that have turned out under these circumstances testify that you are in earnest about something or other. But do I think so meanly of you as to suppose that that earnestness is about me personally? I would be doing you injustice to suppose you did. You have assembled to testify your respect to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and here let me say that it is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution, and not with any one man. It rests with you alone. This fact is strongly impressed on my mind at present. In a community like this, where appearance testifies to their intelligence, I am convinced that the cause of liberty and the Union can never be in danger. Frequent allusion is made to the excitement at present existing in our national politics, and it is as well that I should also allude to it here. I think that there is no occasion for any excitement. The crisis, as it is called, is altogether an artificial crisis. In all parts of the nation there are differences of opinion on politics. There are differences of opinion even here. You did not all vote for the person who now addresses you. What is happening now will not hurt those who are further away from here. Have they not all their rights now as they ever have had? Do they not have their fugitive slaves returned now as ever? Have they not the same Constitution that they have lived under for seventy odd years? Have they not a position as citizens of this common country, and have we any power to change that position? [Cries of "No."] What then is the matter with them? Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial! It has no foundation in fact. It was not argued up, as the saying is, and cannot, therefore, be argued down. Let it alone and it will go down of itself. [Laughter.] Mr. LINCOLN said that they must be content with but a few words from him. He was very much fatigued, and had spoken so much that he was already hoarse. He thanked them for the cordial and magnificent reception they had given him. Not less did he thank them for the votes they gave him last Fall, and quite as much he thanked them for the efficient, and they had given the cause which he represented, a cause which he would say was a good one He had one more word to say. He was given to understand that this reception was tendered not only by his own party supporters, but by men of all parties. This is as it should be. If Judge DOUGLAS had been elected, and had been here, on his way to Washington, as I am to-night, the Republicans should have joined his supporters in welcoming him, just as his friends have joined with mine to-night. If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Union this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another voyage. He concluded by thanking all present for the devotion they have shown to the cause of the Union.

At the close of the speech Mr. LINCOLN was presented with several splendid boquets and floral wreaths.

An immense cheer for LINCOLN and the Union was then sent up by the crowd, and the reception was over.

This evening Mr. LINCOLN held a *levée*, which thonsands attended. He leaves at 9 o'clock in the morning for Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, Fridry, Feb. 15.

Mr. W. S. WOOD, acting for Mr. LINCOLN, desires it to be made known that the anticipated Wide-Awake demonstrations at Albany and New-York will be unacceptable to the party. Serious inconvenience has already been occasioned by the unnecessary number of Committee men who throng the cars—three gentlemen being able to do the work more efficietnly than twenty, which is the usual number.

Two cars will compose the special train hereafter. No change whatever will be made in the programme now adopted, and a thoughtful attention to these suggestions will contribute greatly to the comfort and health of Mr. LINCOLN, who is physically far from adequate to the demands made upon his strength.

RECEPTION OF MR. LINCOLN AT JERSEY CITY.

A meeting of citizens of Jersey City was held last evening at the room of the Fire Commissioners, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to coöperate with the Common Council Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the President elect. His Honor Mayor VAN VORST occupied the Chair, and H. A. GREENE acted as Secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed the Committee: Mayor Van Vorst, S. M. Hopkins, A. O. Zabriskie, Ephraim Marsh, Hon. D. S. Gregory, and M. Traphagen.

A letter was received from Brig.-Gen. HATFIELD, tendering the services of the Hudson County Artillery to fire a salute on the occasion. It was referred to the Committmittee, as was also a motion to invite the Second Regiment, Col. GREGORY, to parade. The meeting was then adjourned.

MR. LINCOLN TO VISIT HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. LINCOLN has accepted the invitation of the Committee to visit this city, and will reach here on the 21st, from Philadelphia.

In the House to-day, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill passed to a third reading, and will probably finally pass to-morrow.

The commutation tonnage tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad is on its second reading, and a fierce discussion is progressing. There is a steady majority at every stage.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENT.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.

On Wednesday, orders were were issued from the head-quarters of the army, in this City, directing Major HOLMES to prepare three Companies of United States soldiers for the Florida Forts, Capt. MEIGGS, who recently arrived from Fort Taylor at Fort Jefferson, having expressed a desire for reinforcements to work the extra ordnance brought by him to the latter place. The Government had already chartered the steamer *Daniel Webster* to convey the troops, who embarked yesterday afternoon, in charge of three commissioned

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Review of the Report of the City Inspector.

According to the report of the City Inspector, the mortality of this City in 1860 was 22,710, an increase over the preceding year of 1,065. This increase, however, by some peculiar process of reasoning, the force of which is not obvious, is converted into a *decrease*. That we may not misrepresent that officer, we quote his language on this point:

"The mortality of the past year being 22,710, shows an apparent increase in the deaths of the City, over 1859, of 1,065; but when the increase of our population for that period is taken into account, we have an *actual decrease* in our death list."

The City Inspector does not here tell us that this decrease is comparative, but *actual*, and this in the face of his own figures. But assuming that he meant to say comparative, instead of actual, he would still be wide of the mark, unless, indeed, New-York has received an increase of population in one year unprecedented in its own history, or that of any other city. If the same proportion of mortality to population obtained in 1859 as in 1860, there must have been an increase of population in this last year of 38,185, while the census shows an average annual increase during the last ten years of less than 30,000. Is it probable that the last year of the decade surpassed its predecessors by over 8,000?

A favorite plea with the City Inspector for the great mortality of New-York is its *foreign immigration*. In the report for 1860 this is spoken of as

"An important element which operates to the disadvantage of New-York, from which Paris and London are in a measure exempt," and is said to be "composed in the main of the poverty and wretchedness of Europe, among which the mortality is very great. The deaths thus occurring are made to swell our yearly bills of mortality, and are mischievously availed of to misrepresent and detract from the general health of this City, and to reflect upon the efficiency of this Department."

In another paragraph we are told that the number of immigrants arrived during the year was 104,900, and that

"The per centage of those remaining in this City after their arrival cannot be accurately ascertained, but is estimated at fifty per cent."

This estimate is probably too great by at least 40 of the 50 per cent., and we much doubt whether more than 5 per cent. of the immigrants arriving remain permanently in the City. Were the estimate of 50 per cent. correct, our population last year would have witnessed an increase of 52,000, instead of the alleged 38,000, which has already been shown to be 8,000 too many for the average increase for the past 10 years.

But admitting, for argument sake, that there was an addition of 52,000 to our population last year from that single source, let us inquire whether it is true, as alleged, that they were "*composed, in the main, of the poverty and wretchedness of Europe.*"

From the investigations made by the Commissioners of Emigration, we learn that these 104,900 people, brought with them, men, women and children, an average of $80 each, in cash—an aggregate of nearly eight and a half millions. If such is the poverty and wretchedness of Europe, the more we get of it the better, and we could almost wish, for our own sakes, that 100 per cent. instead of 50, had remained in the City.

But their almost certain decimation by exposure to the diseases which prevail here, robust and well-to-do as a great majority of them are, forbids the thought.

But that immigration is not the direct source of any special amount of our mortality is demonstrated by the City Inspector himself, and we give his own language in evidence:

"By data received from authentic and official sources, it is estimated that the deaths of emigrant children arriving at this port, under five years of age, are as 2⅗ to 5 living, and those under two years as 3⅗ to 5. Does not the presentation of this fact," he continues, "call for immediate attention from those who possess the power to interfere in preventing, at least to some extent, this deplorable sacrifice of human life?"

The paragraph succeeding this most pertinent and important question, is as follows:

"To mark this statement with greater precision, the further fact should be adduced that most of the children who arrive in this City from foreign ports, although suffering from the effects of a protracted voyage, bad accommodations and worse fare, *do not bring with them any marked disease* beyond those which, with proper care, nursing and wholesome air, could not be easily overcome."

What is this but a direct denial, at least so far as the children are concerned, of the influence of immigrant poverty, wretchedness and disease, upon the bills of mortality. But if the children do not bring the diseases with them, if they arrive in good health and condition, as is admitted in the above quotation from the City Inspector, whence, then, we ask, come the causes of this mortality of from 2½ to 3½ in every five who land on our shores? Where is the malaria, whence is the poison, which meets these infantile aspirants after the blessings of freedom, and cuts them down ere they can secure a hold upon the new life for which they have successfully braved the dangers of the deep? Again we answer in the language of the City Inspector, himself the appointed guardian of the public health, who gives a faithful description of the Pandora's box, which opens to receive these victims.

His next paragraph is as follows:

"The causes, then, of this excessive mortality, must be sought for *in this City*, and are readily traceable to the wretched habitations in which parents and children are forced to take up their abode. In the contracted alleys, the underground, musty, and pestilential cellar, the tenement-house, with its hundreds of occupants, where each cook, eat, and sleep in a single room without light or ventilation, surrounded with filth, an atmosphere foul, fœtid and deadly, with none to console with or advise, or to apply to for relief when disease invades them."

Be it remembered that this is said after having asserted that

"The deaths thus occurring are *mischievously* availed of to misrepresent and detract from the general health of the City, and to *reflect upon the efficiency of this Department.*"

Was ever "Engineer" more thoroughly "hoist with his own petard?"

But the City Inspector has not failed to suggest *the remedy* for this direful state of things. We give it also in his own words:

"And how is this state of things, which mark with shame the great City of New-York, to be remedied? *The power of remedy does not rest in me, nor in the Department over which I have the honor to preside*, but is to be found in the erection of hospitals for the sick children of the destitute, where they can be removed from the fatal atmosphere of these abodes of death, these nurseries of disease and contagion, to other places of refuge, where they can have wholesome food, clothing and medical attendance."

Observe, here is not a word said about *prevention*; no idea is held out of correcting or abolishing "these nurseries of disease and contagion"—but they are to be continued in existence to keep up the supply of inmates of the "hospitals for the sick children;" and the "department over which I have the honor to preside," has no other remedy. Need we ask, of what use is the department? If it be so entirely impotent as its own chief declares, should it not be at once abolished, and the half million which it annually costs be saved to the tax-payers?

The City Inspector is very much disturbed at the comparisons which have been made between the healthfulness of New-York and other cities, where better sanitary systems of government prevail:

"A comparison has also been instituted between the general health of this City, and that of a small New-England city, or rather a large village, to which the name of city is applied, which from the paucity of its population, and its semi rural character, is liable to a small portion of those diseases to which a large metropolis, communicating with every portion of the world, is exposed."

While thus alluding to the City of Providence, R. I., containing 50,689 inhabitants, "rather a large village," he utterly ignores the other "large cities," on this continent; a comparison with which puts New York in a still worse position than does Providence, in respect to its mortality. We will adduce but one instance, viz.: Philadelphia, in which the mortality was but one in 49.1 of the population, while in this City it was 1 in 35.85. Or stated in another form, while Philadelphia lost 20.36 in a thousand living, New-York lost 27.89 in every thousand. That is to say, if the salubrity of New-York had been equal to that of Philadelphia, there would have been saved, in 1860, 6,105 lives.

Again, the City Inspector thinks it unfair that New-York *now* should be contrasted with New-York in the "era when she had a population of 60,000 souls,"—that this is done "to detract from her well-deserved claims to the recognition of being among the most healthy of the great cities of the world," though its ratio of mortality has greatly increased between the two periods. He nevertheless considers it perfectly fair to apply this rule to London, as in the following paragraph:

"In London in the Sixteenth Century, with a population far less than it has at present, the average rate of life was twenty years, or fifty deaths to every thousand living. At the present day the average of life in that city is thirty-seven, and the mortality twenty-five to every thousand living."

Thus showing while London, with a vastly-increased population, has a mortality reduced one-half, New-York, with a much less population, has a largely-increased mortality. Were the death-rate of this City last year no higher than that of London, above given, there would have been a saving of nearly 2,500 lives.

The City Inspector is the chief of the Department of Public Health; to him we look for information on every point which concerns this most important of all our interests, and especially do we want to have made known to us when any unusual danger threatens or is present among us. What, then, was our astonishment in meeting in his annual report with the following announcement: "At present, *small-pox* is raging in two or more of our cities, and *we may have to announce at an early day its existence among us.*" Now, this is either a deception to conceal a gross neglect of duty imposed by law upon the department, or it exhibits an ignorance of the actual state of the public health, which is inexcusable. The City Inspector either does know, or he *might* know, by inspecting his own weekly and annual reports, that small-pox has existed among us, uninterruptedly, since the year 1823, and, moreover, is now "raging" in this City at the rate of 500 deaths and 5,000 cases per annum, and he makes no effort to suppress it, although it is partly for this very purpose that he receives a salary of $5,000, and has a host of Health Wardens, who get $44,000 more, and yet he professes ignorance even of its existence. It was but a fortnight since the community was shocked with the statement of a family of a mother and three daughters, all lying ill with this disease, in a room in Madison-street, where they were discovered by the neighbors, by the stench which issued from the room, and where the father was at the same time found lying dead from starvation.

It was the plain duty of the Health Warden of that Ward to have visited those premises on the first day of the attack, and make preparation to prevent the spread of the disease; but instead of this, the immediate victims are not only neglected, but the whole house and neighborhood are suffered to remain in imminent peril.

True, it will be of no avail that we now call the attention of the City Inspector to the fact of the present prevalence of this malady, for neither he nor one of his army of subordinates, knows how to apply the certain preventive; and the people of this City owe it to themselves, as they love their own lives and hate the small-pox, to demand of the Legislature the abolition of a department so utterly ignorant, impotent, and costly as this, and the substitution of an enlightened and honest system, such as is to be seen in almost every other city and "large village." Two years ago, the small-pox was introduced into Providence, R. I., from this City, for the first time in nearly three years. It was immediately known to the head of the Health Department, and ere the twelfth case occurred it was eradicated. That "large village" is blest with a medical police which knows how to do it, but the sanitary duties required of the individuals now swarming *our* Health Department are, as a recent writer has said, "intellectually impossible to those of their class."

In reading the various specifications of the annual report, we are struck with one sentiment which pervades it, in respect to the numerous objects and duties to which our attention is drawn. With the single exception of the "night soil" arrangement, *everything is wrong*, and the City Inspector declares himself powerless to correct them. Of *registration*, he tells us, "For various reasons this wise and benevolent statute has failed of success," and the "Department has exercised all the limited authority with which it is clothed." Of *street-cleaning*, "The contract system has in every instance proved a failure; but this is no fault of the undersigned."

"The present condition of the *City Markets*, with but very few exceptions, is a disgrace to the City."

"The very mention of the word *tenement-house*, has come with us to imply everything that is close, crowded, uncomfortable and unhealthy."

The *sewerage and drainage* are declared to be inefficient, and provocative of diseases of various kinds, while the slips are filled with their contents and the want of stone piers increases the evil. "The only certain preventive against *small-pox* is the vaccination of every person in the community; while there can be no well-founded expectation of reaching so comprehensive a result"—(certainly not with Health Wardens who do not know how to perform the operation.) The "Swill Milk evil continues to exist without the slightest abatement." "From the evidence before us," the law restricting the sale of *poisons* "is little regarded." There is no law against the sale of *explosive fluids*. Unsafe buildings continue to be erected without restrictions. The *City Railroads*, "instead of having become, as was expected, the general convenience, have become the paramount nuisance of the day." The *slaughter-houses*, "so dangerous to health, continue to increase with the growth of the City." *Chiffoniers* "continue their offensive industry without interruption from the public authorities," though "public necessity demands its immediate abatement." Of *water-closets* it is said, "the inhalation of the poisonous gases they emit, if not at once destructive of life, leave the impress of their effects in wasted forms, pallid countenances and general debility." The *livery stables* "add no small share to the contaminated atmosphere of the City," while the *manure-heaps* "evil continues unabated, and this Department has neither the power nor authority to act in the matter," and offal, dead animals, ashes and garbage remain to plague the Department and taint the air, without remedy.

We make this condensed list of nuisances, and give these extracts from the opinions of the chief of the Department, to illustrate the shocking condition of the sanitary arrangements of this Metropolis, demonstrative as they are of an ignorance and neglect, either in our laws, or in our practice under them, which, to use the Inspector's truthful language respecting the markets, "suggest everything but an age of refined civilization." The Inspector declares in the commencement of his report that "a constant vigilance has been observed by this Department to protect the City to the full extent of the powers invested in it." If such be the fact, then are we in a deplorable condition indeed, and there is but one remedy—the abolition of the present arrangements, and the substitution therefor of one which will do the necessary work. For this we look to the Legislature of the State.

The Loyalty of Tennessee.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

TENNESSEE, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: Knowing that you are sound national men, we have concluded to write you a few lines to give you an idea of our whereabouts in these uncertain times. The secession disease has pretty well spent its force. I say disease, for most sensible men in this section regard it as a species of lunacy. I feel proud to inform you that Tennessee will never fall a victim to this "Southern malady," from present indications. Every effort that could be made by a craven-hearted disunion Governor to influence the action of our Legislature, has been resorted to without success. He is, in our estimation, a very bad man, and has had a corrupting influence to some extent.

In our opinion many merchants advocate the corrupt doctrine of secession for the more corrupt object of repudiating their debts after the Union shall be dissolved. But with all the influences that have been, or will be, brought to bear in this State, she will stand true to the Union we think. If we were forced to give up our connection with either the Union or "Nigger," my impression is that "Mr. Cuffy" would have to go. But we don't think it necessary to part with either the one or the other. "Cuffy" belongs to us, and I don't think he is worth quarreling about.

But still he is our property, (as the boy said of the boil on his back.) The Union is also ours, and we intend to remain in it. Mr. LINCOLN cannot do us harm if he desired to do so. The ignorance of our own people, South and North, is the deplorable feature in the whole affair. A little unbiassed reflection will satisfy any person capable of seeing facts as they exist, that the people North are fully as much interested in the institution of Slavery as the people South, and that the injury done by the institution is to the laboring classes South, and that the North derives benefits from it. Why are the beautiful fertile lands of the South abandoned by the white man? I am of the opinion that the laboring classes South will take this matter in hand, and, if they do, then Republicans may stand aside, and rest assured that "Mr. Cuffy" can be attended to without their aid. It has become disgusting and very offensive to some of us, to hear the clamor made by those owning negroes about their "rights," as though the rights of everybody in every respect should be made subservient to their right to own negroes. We think Slavery exerts a most pernicious influence upon the white race. We, moreover, think the negro is benefited by his connection with the dominant race, the opinion of the Republican Party to the contrary notwithstanding. We think the people of Tennessee have more sense than to dissolve their connection with the Government for an abstract right, that none but self-important fools would urge. We have but little use for "disgusting braggarts" South who are willing to be shorn of their own national greatness, tear down the best Government ever formed, and plunge better men than themselves, with their families, into bankruptcy and ruin, for nought but the empty honor of being called master by "the half brute and half human, kinky-headed African." For the negro is really worth nothing. Sensible men should do all they can to suppress fanaticism North, and the corrupt, demoralizing doctrine of secession South.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECHES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The following are the tpeeches delivered by Mr. LINCOLN in Indianapolis, as revised by himself for the Indianapolis *Journal*. They diffe in some important points from the reports heretfore given:

Gov. Morton and Fellow-Citizens of the State of India:

Most heartily do I thank you for this magnificent reception, and while I cannot take to myself any share of the compliment thus paid, more than that which pertains to a mere instrument, an accidental instrument, perhaps I shoule say, of a great cause, I yet must look upon it as a most magnificent reception, and as such, most heartily do thank you for it. You have been pleased to address yourself to me chiefly in behalf of this glorious Union in which we live, in all of which you have my hearty sympathy, and, as far as may be within my power, will have, one and inseparably, my hearty consideration; while I do not expezt, upon this occasion, or until I get to Washington, to attempt any lengthy speech, I will only say to the salvation of the Union there needs but one single thing, the hearts of a people like your. [Applause.]

The people, when they rise in mass in behalf of the Union, and the liberties of their country, truly may it be said, "The gates of hell cannot prevail against them." [Renewed applause.] In all trying positions in which I shall be placed, and, doubtless, I shall be placed in many such, my reliance will be placed upon you and the people of the United States; and I wish you to remember, now and forever, that it is your business, and not mine; that if the union of these States, and the liberties of this people shall be lost, it is but little to any one man of 52 years of age, but a great deal to the thirty millions of people who inhabit these United States, and to their posterity in all coming time. It is your business to rise up and preserve the Union, and liberty for yourselves, and not for me.

I desire they should be constitutionally performed. I, as already intimated, am but an accidental instrument, temporary, and to serve but for a limited time, and I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that with you, and not with politicians, not with Presidents, not with office-seekers, but with you, is the question—Shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations? [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens of the State of Indiana: I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world.

Solomon says there is "a time to keep silence," and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they *mean* the same *thing*, while using the same *word*, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence.

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days; and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly depreciate the *things* they would represent by the use of words. What, then, is "Coercion?" What is "Invasion?" Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be "invasion?" I certainly think it would; and it would be "coercion" also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be "invasion" or "coercion?" Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their affection would seem exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homœpathists would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view, the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of "free love" arrangement, to be maintained only on "passional attraction."

By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union, by the Constitution; for that, by the bond, we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is *less* than itself and ruin all that is larger than itself. If a State and a County in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory, and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the County? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of *rights* upon principle? On what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionably larger sub-division of itself, in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

Fellow citizens, I am not asserting anything; I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

The people of South Carolina seem to be making most desperate efforts to look hopefully on the new Confederacy, of which that State has become a part. The Columbia *South Carolinian* thinks the Congress did very well in electing JEFF. DAVIS as President, and ALEX. H. STEPHENS as Vice-President, and takes occasion to rebuke the ill-timed murmurings of those who think that South Carolina should have been honored with some office. With a self-abnegation which borders on the sublime, the journal in question says: "South Carolina has been fighting for principle, not office. Her citizens have enough to be proud of in the position which she occupied in the great movement. Her place in history is brighter by far than any mere office tribute could ever make it."

At Columbia, on the 11th, the bells were rung and salutes fired at noon, and in the evening there was a torch-light procession and a meeting to ratify the action of the "Southern Congress." Capt. J. D. TREADWELL, Col. WADE HAMPTON and others made addressus.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* thinks that the Congress did very well in ignoring the fallacy of free-trade, and setting the seal of condemnation on the African Slave-trade. Secession is not provided for, but it supposes that was understood. It is somewhat disappointed that Mr. STEPHENS was not made President, but understands that his preference was for the Vice-Presidency. The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* urges a new argument upon the Border States to induce them to join the Southern Confederacy. First challenging a scrutiny of the two Constitutions, it then asks for a comparison between the men, and asks the States it addresses which it prefers for rulers, Messrs. DAVIS and STEPHENS, or "the mousing owl, who, in the throes of an Abolition convulsion, has been spewed forth to desecrate the seat once honored by an ADAMS, a JEFFERSON, a CLINTON, a FILLMORE and a CALHOUN?"

THE SEIZURE OF THE NEW-YORK VESSELS.

The *Federal Union*, of Milledgeville, (Ga.,) publishes part of the official correspondence regarding the seizure of the New-York vessels at Savannah. In a dispatch dated Feb. 2, Gov. BROWN made a formal demand on Gov. MORGAN for the arms seized on the *Monticello*. Having received no answer to this on the 5th, he ordered the seizure of all vessels in the port of Savannah. After this order had been issued, a dispatch from Gov. MORGAN reached Gov. BROWN, asking whether the telegram signed JAS. E. BROWN were gennine or a hoax, and requesting to be addressed by mail. To this interrogatory Gov. BROWN replies in a letter expressing surprise that the authenticity of his dispatch should have been doubted, especially as he made the demand in question as Governor of Georgia, and then the published correspondence ends. The Savannah *Republican* calls attention to the fact that Gov. MORGAN never refused to surrender the arms, and states, in addition, that although the first order for the seizure of the vessels was given on the 5th, and received in Savannah on the 6th, it was found impossible to execute it, because of the difficulty in finding vessels owned exclusively by citizens of New-York. The seizure was made on the 8th, and under a subsequent order from Gov. BROWN, which bore date *after* the receipt of Gov. MORGAN'S dispatch inquiring into the the authenticity of the telegraphic message. The *Republican* intimates very plainly that Gov. BROWN'S course was actuated by a desire to precipitate matters at Montgomery.

THE LEGAL DIFFICULTIES OF SECESSION.

A curious question came up for discussion before Judge CHAMBERLAIN, of Mobile, Ala., on Feb. 9. It was involved in the case of a fugitive from justice for a crime committed in the Eastern District of Virginia, and the requisition for the delivery of the criminal to the officer accredited from the above District was recognized by Judge JONES, of the late United States Court of this District, on the very day of the passage of the ordinance of secession and the last of the existence of said Court. On the ground that the act of secession nullified all judiciary relations lately existing between the State and the United States, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out by F. S. BLOUNT, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, ROBERT B. ARMISTEAD, Esq., appearing for the other side. Mr. BLOUNT pleaded that all statutes of Alabama and nd the United States, providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice, were a dead letter from the time of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention until they were reaffirmed by the action of that Convention upon them, which did not take place until the 27th ult., and that, therefore, the detention of the prisoner was illegal during that period, as well as was the order for his rendition, issued from a Court which had become extinct with the act of secession. Mr. ARMISTEAD cited many authorities to prove usage in similar cases, and to prove that even where treaties obligatory of the rendering of fugitives from justice did not exist between nations, yet they had *the right* to deliver such fugitives; and they had the right to *request* that such fugitives be delivered, to subserve the ends of justice, though they had not the right to *demand* such delivery. It was understood and righteous international usage that the power to do so should not be the plea of the propriety of shielding a criminal—international relations in these matters being those of simple equity, when no formal stipulations existed for their specific control. Judge CHAMBERLAIN took the case under advisement, reserving judgment.

THE SECESSION OF TEXAS.

On the 1st of February, the Texas State Convention passed the ordinance of secession by a vote of 166 yeas and 7 nays, as already announced by telegraph. The vote was taken in the presence of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, both branches of the Legislature, the Judges of the Supreme Court and District Court, and Hon. Mr. MCQUEEN, Commissioner from South Carolina—all of whom had taken seats in the Convention by invitation. The following are the "whereases" which precede the declaration annuling the ordinance adopted July 4, 1845:

Whereas, The Federal Government has failed to accomplish the purposes of the compact of union between these States in giving protection either to the persons of our people upon an exposed frontier, or to the property of our citizens; and, *whereas*, the action of the Northern States is violative of the compact between the States and the guarantees of the Constitution; and, *whereas*, the recent developments in Federal affairs make it evident that the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon with which to strike down the interests and property of Texas and her sister slaveholding States, instead of permitting it to be as was intended—our shield against outrage and aggression—therefore.

The Convention also provides for submitting the ordinance to the people on Feb. 23. If approved it is to take effect on March 2.

NO COMMISSIONS FOR TRAITORS.

The Washington papers publish the correspondence between Gen. WRIGHTMAN, commanding officer of the District of Columbia, and FRANK B. SHAEFFER, which terminated in the refusal of a commission to the latter because he declined to acknowledge in accepting it, he would consider that he incurred obligations to the United States which would be paramount to those which he might have been under to Maryland or Virginia.

UNCOMPROMISING.

The Portland *Advertiser* has private advices from Washington, to the effect that the Commissioners from Maine, in the Peace Conference, are unanimously opposed to any compromise, while matters remain in their present *condition*.

FORT SUMTER.

The New-Haven *Journal* learns from a reliable private source, that, on Feb. 8, Fort Sumter was visited by a daguerrean of Charleston, accompanied by a lieutenant of the Charleston Zouaves. Maj. ANDERSON, it seems, wished to obtain portraits of his officers and himself, and the daguerrean wanted that of Maj. ANDERSON to send to the London *Illustrated News*. Hearing of the artist's proposed trip to the fort, the lieutenant went to him, and insisted on being taken along as an assistant; and the proposition was agreed to, though whether willingly or unwillingly is not stated. The two went down the harbor, in a sail-boat, on Friday morning. Arrived at the fort, Maj. ANDERSON at first refused to allow the pretended assistant to enter, but finally yielded to the supposed artistic necessity. The two visitors crawled in through an embrasure, all other openings having been walled up and cemented. The Lieutenant confesses that the fortification looked anything but inviting to an assailant. The side nearest the land, and opposite Fort Johnstone, hitherto supposed to be weak, has been made very strong, a great quantity of stone from the landing having been used to fortify the wall so as to make it shot-proof. The officers treated the strangers to an excellent dinner of beef and fresh vegetables, followed up by a good dessert of pies. Major ANDERSON assured them that there had been no desertion among his men, and that if any of them desired to leave him they were free to do so. He stated in addition that there was no truth in the stories of reinforcements sent in by means of row-boats. The four batteries bearing on Fort Sumpter had been pronounced finished, and the impression was that an attack would be made during this week.

THE PEACE CONGRESS A NULITY.

The following dispatch was one of those which did not secure Tennessee to the Secessionists:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

To the Editor of the Memphis Enquirer:

Your dispatch has just been received. In reply, say that the Peace Congress as yet have done nothing. In my judgment there is no prospect of a satisfactory settlement. W. T. AVERY.

A Postmaster in Georgia writes to the Department at Washington under date of Feb. 8:

"I belong to that party in Georgia who know but little (if any) difference between Southern secession and Northern fanaticism. I look upon the precipitancy of the seceding States as wild in the extreme. Already distress and ruin press upon us; a dark veil hangs between us and the future, and nothing but the interposition of Him who holds the destinies of nations in His hands can save us from ruin."

The Washington *Intelligencer* states that similar letters are received from other Postmasters in Georgia and other seceding States.

The African Squadron.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED IN DAHOMEY—MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST—THE WHEREABOUTS OF OUR VESSELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FERNANDO POO, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

The reports from the Bight of Benin confirm the atrocities carried on by the King of Dahomey. Slaves are sold at Whydah in quantities, and American vessels find a good market. The negroes are cheaper there than at the Congo, and English and American squadrons both cruising around the Congo, it has given the vessels at Whydah a fair opportunity to carry their cargoes home safe. A steamer and two barks are said to have cleared with full cargoes within this month.

The American schooner *St. Helena* has been here, and her Captain has been discharged by the supercargo. He takes passage in the *San Jacinto* to Loanda, to settle his difficulty.

The English brig *Fremont*, at St. Thomas, has applied to the Consulate for assistance. A disturbance had broken out on board of her amongst the Kroomen, whom the Captain was conveying to the Kroo coast. Twelve of them have been poisoned by others, and they had entirely taken charge of the brig

The bark *Courant*, having discharged her cargo of coal for the English squadron, sails in a few days for New-Orleans.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. T. A. DORNIN, and the steamer *Sumter*, Capt. J. F. ARMSTRONG, are in port.

LAW REPORTS.

The Walton-Matthews Murder—Motion to Discharge Jefferds.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of Charles Jefferds.—This was an application made by James T. Brady for the discharge of Charles Jefferds, who has been so long confined, charged with the murder of the persons above named. The matter came up on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The District Attorney contended that such a motion could only be made in the Oyer and Terminer.

Decision was reserved.

Jas. T. Brady for petitioner; John Anthon for State.

The Record Commission Case on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. *Robert T. Haws, Comptroller.*—It will be remembered that a motion for a writ of *mandamus*, made by the relators, was granted by Justice SUTHERLAND, on the 17th of January last. The case has been many times published. The following is a brief *resumé* of the facts:

These proceedings grew out of the contract made by McSpedon & Baker, on the 15th of November, 1855, with the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature by an Act passed April 13, 1855, to arrange the public records of New-York, and have indices made and printed.

Pursuant to the statute, the Commissioners made a contract with the relators to make and print indices of the records in the Register's office. The relators entered upon the work, have received several sums in payment, and have now nearly completed the contract. They obtained from the Commissioners, at sundry times between October, 1858, and July, 1860, certificates under the contract amounting to $58,957 37.

On the 17th of April, 1860, the Legislature passed an act, containing, among other things, a provision in the following words:

"The said Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered to cause to be raised and collected, in manner as aforesaid, the further sum not exceeding $80,000, to meet and pay whatever sum, up to that amount, as may be found due to the contractors with the Commissioners of Records of the City and County of New-York.

The Comptroller is authorized to pay said amount when the same shall be *judicially determined*."

On the 22d of May, 1860, the Commissioners of Records certified to the Comptroller and the Board of Supervisors, that there was due to the contractors for work under said act of 1855, the sums of $65,873 51, $1 953, $1,645 43, and $2,562 32, and required said Board of Supervisors to cause said sums to be raised, pursuant to the said acts of 1855 and 1860, which the Board of Supervisors, up to the 26th of July, 1860, refused to raise.

On the 10th day of September, 1860, a *mandamus* issued commanding the Supervisors to raise the sums of money as in the acts specified, and they then raised the sum of $72,000.

The Comptroller, however, refused to draw his warrant upon the treasury for the amount, on the ground that there had been no judicial determination of the amount due as required by the act, and Justice SUTHERLAND deciding against him upon the motion for a *mandamus* made at the Special Term, he appealed to the General Term, where the case was now argued. Decision reserved.

Ex-Judge Edmonds and James T. Brady for the Relators; A. R. Laurence and H. H. Anderson for the Comptroller.

Thrice Tried—Accommodation Acceptances.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. *The Empire Stone-Dressing Company.*—This is one of those cases which remain almost for ever on the calendar of the Courts, constantly in the way of later issues. It was now tried for the third time, having been twice before the Court at General Term, on appeal, where the judgments obtained on the former trials were reversed and new trial ordered.

From the facts disclosed on the trial, the following is the case:

About April 5, 1854, the defendants' general financial manager, Charles G. Shelton, who was also formerly Secretary of the Company, applied to the plaintiffs to discount a draft of the Hartford County Quarry Company, drawn on the defendants, representing, as alleged, that it was business paper. The officers of the Bank agreed to discount the draft and pay over the money, if the defendants would accept it. It was thereupon forwarded to the defendants, who, by their Secretary, accepted and returned it to the plaintiffs, who cashed it less the discount. About the month of May, 1854, plaintiffs discounted another draft for $500, drawn by the Quarry Company upon the defendants, who, however, did not receive it for acceptance, until after it had been cashed. Both the acceptances were accommodation acceptances as between the defendants and Quarry Company.

The Court charged that the plaintiffs could not recover on the $500 draft paid before accepted, but that they were entitled to recover on the former draft, which was for $2,000. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for $2,457 02

Wm. E Curtis for plaintiffs; Chas. S. Sandford for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF BURGLARS.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Charles Wentworth and James Robinson, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree. Another similar indictment was pending against the prisoners, and as Wentworth was an old offender he was sent to Sing Sing for four years and two months. Robinson was sent to the same retreat for three years and two months.

A HIGHWAYMAN SENT TEN YEARS TO SING SING.

The trial of Michael McCarthy for robbery, which had been commenced on the previous day, was then proceeded with. The testimony was already in, and Counsel summed up on both sides. The Court then charged the jury, who took the case and rendered a vercict of guilty. The prisoner addressed the Court, protesting that he was innocent.

The Court then imposed a sentence of confinement in the State Prison for ten years and two months.

MUSCLE IN JAIL.

John Allen, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

PLATONIC JUSTICE.

Two boys, Callahan and Coburn, about 18 years of age, each indicted for burglary, in entering the house of the complainant, a Mr. Plato, were put to the bar; Callahan pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Coburn pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

Two persons, Stuart and Barton, indicted for burglary and grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at the latter offence, and were sentenced to Sing Sing—Barton for two years, and Stuart for two years and two months.

THE "MONROE DOCTRINE" REBUKED.

James Munroe, indicted for petty larceny, was next put to the Bar. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

A PICKPOCKET GETS HIS DESERTS.

Michael Kelly, indicted for grand larceny from the person in the night time, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years and two months.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER GONE.

Martin Bulford, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

A TERRIFIC OFFENDER.

Two boys, Terriff and Totman, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and were sent to the Penitentiary—one for two years, and the other for two years and two months.

A FISHER MAKES A "HAUL."

Louis Fisher, a German, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

DOUGLASS IN SUSPENSE.

George Douglass, indicted for forgery, in passing a counterfeit bill, was next put to the Bar.

Josephine Savage testified that the prisoner came to her place and bought two pairs of socks, offering in payment for them a counterfeit bill on the Worcester Bank; witness sent out her assistant with the bill, to see if it was good; the prisoner made no objection to this, saying that he would like to have them find out if it was bad; the girl who took the bill out found it was bad, and called in an officer, who made the arrest.

Miss Vandenhoff testified that she was the person sent out with the bill; she gave the same account of the occurrence as the last witness had done.

Officer Wogsburg next testified that on the night in question he was warning the storekeepers on the street that there were counterfeit threes on the Worcester Bank in circulation; he opened a door and exclaimed look out for counterfeit threes, when the last witness said, "I have one of them;" he then arrested the prisoner, who, on the way to the Station-house in custody, threw a watch-case into an ash-box by the side of the street; witness asked him why he threw it away; he said because it might go against him; on searching him no other bad money was found upon him except a pewter quarter of a dollar; he had $1 80 of good money upon him; prisoner had stated to the witness that he received the bill from a man down-town.

For the defence, witnesses testified that the prisoner was a young man of industrious and upright character. One employer testified that he had intrusted the prisoner with thousands of dollars at one time and another. The jury then took the case, and after a long absence were unable to agree. They were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded.

A MAN WITH A GREAT NAME IN A SMALL BUSINESS.

William Wallace, indicted for petty larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, to listen to motions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Knower et al.* vs. *Driggs.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

Minturn vs. *Babcock et al.*—This is a proper case for an allowance. If the defendants do not pay the bill of costs voluntarily within five days, the plaintiff may enter judgment; no costs of motion will be allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Panton* vs. *Zebley.*—An order of reference must be entered. The order to be settled on two days' notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Schultz* vs. *Schultz.*—Divorce granted.

Barre et al. vs. *Bulpin et al.*—N. Jarvis, Jr., appointed receiver.

Clark vs. *Mee.*—Motion for leave to file supplemental answer denied, but without costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Edmund A. Lane.*—The trial in this case, which was for the alleged murder of a seaman on board the bark *Anna*, terminated yesterday morning in a disagreement of the jury. The case was given to them yesterday afternoon, and after being out over fifteen hours, they came into Court this morning, and stated that there was no prospects of an agreement, and they were accordingly discharged. They stood, as we understand, seven for acquittal and five for a verdict of guilty.

Judge SMALLEY announced that Judge SHIPMAN would be here on Monday morning to hold the Court in his stead, and the Court thereupon adjourned.

The Jury of the United States Courts.

NEW-YOR

from Twenty-seventh-street at 12:15 will reach Westport in season.

The publication in the Albany papers of the January traffic on the New-York Central is delayed beyond the usual time. The latest report on the subject, in the absence of this semi-official showing is, that the business settles up about $92,000 ahead of the same month last year, which would give $479,000, against $387,128 in January, 1860. The following are the January earnings for each year from the consolidation of the property under its present corporate name :

January, 1854	$335,362	January, 1858	$430,375
January, 1855	425 037	January, 1859	380,348
January, 1856	447,104	January, 1860	387,128
January, 1857	460,552	January, 1861	479,000*

* As unofficially reported.

The managers of the New-York Central Company have felt compelled, from the rapidly increasing number of holders and wide distribution of the Stock of the Company, to address to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co, their Transfer Agents in this City, the following new regulations, to take effect on the reopening of the Transfer books, on 22d instant :

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfer to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock, by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented b such certificate must be declined and the applicant referred to this office.

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for the month of January, 1861, compared with that of 1860 :

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$105,474 30	$96,168 50
Received from merchandise	32 080 40	41,502 01
Received from travel &c	23,551 45	25,880 34
Total	$161,106 15	$163,550 85
Transportation and all charges	107,678 88	109,975 80
Net profit for the month	$58 427 27	$54,175 05
Profit for previous month	128,412 56	108,315 53
Total profit for two months	$186,839 83	$162,490 58

The annexed table will show the receipts, expenses, and net earnings of the New-Jersey Central Company, for the year 1860 and for a series of years :

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1853	$349,018	$197,629, or 57 p.c.	$151,389, or 43 p.c.
1854	378,145	197,349, or 52 p.c.	180,796, or 48 p.c.
1855	393,729	208,856, or 53 p.c.	184,873, or 47 p.c.
1856	553,479	258,308, or 47 p.c.	295,171 or 53 p.c.
1857	681,314	340,502, or 49 p.c.	341,812, or 51 p.c.
1858	836,934	345,614, or 42 p.c.	491,320, or 58 p.c.
1859	971,702	385,716, or 39 p.c.	585,945, or 61 p.c.
1860	1,185,848	475,457, or 40 p.c.	710,391. or 60 p.c.
Totals	$5,361,169	$2,409,431, or 45 p.c.	$2,941,738, or 55 p.c.

The coal tonnage over the road has been as follows :

	Lackawanna. Tons.	Lehigh. Tons.	Total Tons.
1856	98,670	33 325	131,995
1857	209,950	94,841	294,791
1858	417,726	122,923	540,649
1859	455,681	183,277	638,958
1860	590,863	263 906	854,769
Total	1,722,899	688,273	2,461,162

The balance sheet of the Company on the 1st of January, was as follows :

Railroad	$4,480,896
Station-houses, shops and water-stations	131,809
Land and work at Elizabethport	290,713
Ferry interest and boats	246,650
Engines	321,000
Passenger and baggage cars	48,500
Freight cars	120,900
Telegraph, docks, &c	35,044
Chairs, spikes, iron rails, and ties on hand	30,648
Workshop, materials on hand	17,479
Fuel on hand	53,400
Cash and accounts receivable	119,959
Total	$5 896,091
Capital Stock	3,630,000
First mortgage bonds, due 1865	$500,000
First mortgage bonds, due 1870	900,000—1,400,000
Second mortgage bonds, due 1875	600,000
Accounts payable	35 331
Dividend 2½ ₱ cent., payable in January	90,759
Interest on bonds, accrued not yet due	47,833
Renewal fund, balance on credit	92,174
Total	$5,896,091

We are indebted to the courtesy of the *Wall-street Underwriter* for an early copy of their tabular abstract of the business of the Fire Insurance Offices in this City and Brooklyn, for the year 1860. We have availed ourselves of this useful document to present the following list of Capital, Premiums, Losses and Dividends for the past year :

	Capital.	Premiums.	Losses.	Divid's.
Ætna	$200,000	$14,231	$24,105	10
Astor	150,000	58,855	30,163	16
American	200,000	68,271	15,614	12
Atlantic, Brooklyn	150,000	103,760	62,856	20
American Exchange	200,000	56,301	33,715	—
Arctic	250,000	122,300	63,848	11
Adriatic	150,000	29,865	12,355	10
Beekman	200,000	53,342	20,743	10
Broadway	200,000	38,371	12 823	16
Brevoort	150,000	24,601	14,587	—
Brooklyn, L. I.	153,000	78,444	27,873	20
Bowery	300 000	66,204	25,265	20
City	210,000	49,792	10,172	20
Citizens', Brooklyn	150,000	87,781	40,044	27½
Central Park	150,000	10,012	2,268	—
Corn Exchange	200,000	184,311	76,341	20
Commonwealth	250,000	76,151	41,386	11
Commerce	200,000	33,973	4,853	8
Commercial	200,000	82,126	35,450	16
Continental	500,000	308,843	132,044	14
Columbia	200,000	30,096	16,908	—
Clinton	250,000	50,783	8 063	14
Eagle	300,000	63,166	12.127	20
East River	275,790	51,512	15,398	12
Empire City	200,000	50,185	19,210	14
Exchange	150,000	48,968	37,200	12
Equitable, N. Y	210 000	72,313,	42,583	20
Excelsior	200 000	67,871	60,981	—
Firemen's	294,000	70,318	49,122	12
Firemen's Fund	150,000	47,021	38,220	—
Fire's Trust, Br'kl'n	150,000	28,348	13,343	4
Fulton	200 000	104,970	57,653	20
Gallatin	150,000	20,109	6,516	5
Germania	200,000	52 842	8,105	12
Gebhardt	200,000	35,747	16,373	10
Grocers	200,000	25 641	7,006	12
Goodhue	200,000	70,817	31,350	12
Greenwich	200,000	33 862	11,183	10
Hanover	200,000	54,053	15,425	12
Harmony	150,000	42,669	24,811	10
Hamilton	150 000	41,663	33,879	4
Home	1,000,000	969 891	596,806	16
Hope	200,000	53,581	31,418	10
Howard	250,000	120,370	61,587	20
Humboldt	200,000	97,693	62,757	—
Importers' &Traders'	200,000	25 585	17,773	4
Indemnity	150 000	29,207	14,274	10
Irving	200 000	75,994	50,830	10
Jefferson	200,000	59,722	21,553	20
Kings Co., Brooklyn	150,000	41,846	33,059	3½
Knickerbocker	280,000	44,028	26,080	6
Lafayette	150,000	59,016	27 347	10
Lamar	300 000	94,858	60,423	11
Lenox	150,000	40 636	23,065	—
Lorillard	500,000	107,873	22,319	27½
Long Island, Br'kl'n	200,000	48,253	9,416	20
Market	200 000	106,159	57,835	22
Manhattan	250 000	205,761	114,369	20
Mechan's' &Traders'	200,000	60,128	9,521	20
Metropolit n	300,000	479 557	117,398	6
Mechanics' Brook'n	150,000	49,767	25 550	14
Merchants'	200,000	107 005	59,445	20
Mercantile	200,000	49,135	12,425	12
Montauk, Brooklyn	150,000	51,464	34,499	5
National	200,000	56,606	35,336	20
Nassau	158,000	33,885	1,873	20
N.Y. Fire & Marine	200,000	60,799	25,871	20
New-Amsterdam	200,000	62,717	23 415	16
New-World	200,000	37,808	9,127	9
Niagara	200,000	90,161	34,878	20
North River	350,000	49,147	21,644	10
North American	250,000	76,444	39,283	9
Pacific	200,000	80,304	28,260	20
Park	200.000	157,261	92,504	20
People's	150,000	42,857	35,519	9
Peter Cooper	150,000	29,460	17,494	12
Phœnix, Brooklyn	200,000	197,496	141,961	18
Resolute	200,000	121,031	60 404	8½
Relief	200,000	81,933	39,229	14
Republic	150,000	81,544	29,539	11
Rutgers	200,000	73,641	50,524	14
Standard	200,000	39,782	20,369	5
Security	500,000	306,726	156,877	9½
Stuyvesant	200,000	68,103	11,474	12
St. Nicholas	150 000	48,371	40,358	4
St. Mark's	150,000	43,867	35 774	10
Tradesmen's	150 000	29.865	9,846	7½
United States	250,000	50,794	11,482	12
Williamsburgh City	150,000	64,252	45,641	14
Washington	400,000	101,885	46,517	19

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency to-day :

	Discount.
New-York and East Jersey	⅜@—
New-England	¼@—
Philadelphia	⅜@⅝
Baltimore	1¼@—
Interior Pennsylvania	2¼@—
Interior Maryland	2½@2½
Virginia	6 @—
North and South Carolina	7 @9
Georgia	6 @—
Mobile and Tennessee	5 @—
Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri	8 @9
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Canada	1 @—

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1 :

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port	$3 414 073	$2,314,692	$1 083,239
Thrown on Market	3,833,295	2,599,637	1,542,641
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$17,700,899	$17,648,024	$14,062,174
Thrown on market	18,314,578	18,137,736	9,677,850

The following is the summary for the week :

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	400	$188 258	170	$66 985	652	$244.249
Mf. of Cot'n.	515	117.237	257	51,528	1,406	289,523
Mf. of Silk	691	290,466	379	266,689	163	158,097
Mf. of Flax	310	65,985	73	22,061	235	92,206
Miscellan's	661	56.418	815	17,422	130	40,232
Total	2,477	$718 334	1,694	$364,905	2,586	$824,307
		364,905				718,334
Total entered		$1,083,239	Total marketed			$1,542,641

The following are the latest mail quotations for Domestic Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street :

		Premium.
Feb. 14	Philadelphia	Par @1–10
Feb 14	Baltimore	⅛ @ ⅛
Feb. 14	Boston	Par @1–10
Feb. 12	Waterford, Pa	2½@ 3
Feb. 12	Chicago	6½@ 7
Feb. 12	Milwaukee	6 @ 7
Feb. 13	Detroit	1 @ 1½
Feb. 11	St. Louis	7 @ 7½
Feb. 12	Cincinnati	¾@ ¾
Feb. 13	Pittsburgh	2½@ 2½
Feb. 11	Louisville	½@ ¾
Feb. 12	Charleston	2½@ 2¾
Feb. 11	Savannah	1½@ 1½
Feb. 12	Columbia, S. C	2¾@ 3
Feb. 13	Richmond	5½@ 5½
Feb. 13	Washington, D. C	1½@ 1¾
Feb. 12	Augusta, Ga	2 @ 2½
Feb. 11	Jonesville, Mich	7 @ 8
Feb. 9	Clarksville, Tenn	1 @ 1½
Feb. 9	Muscatine, Iowa	8 @ 8½
Feb. 11	Freeport, Ill	8 @ 9
Feb. 9	Mount Vernon, Ind	1½@ 1¾
Feb. 11	Versailles, Ky	1 @ 1½
Feb. 12	Dubuque, Iowa	7 @ 8
Feb. 12	Canada	¾@ ¾
Feb. 7	New-Orleans	Par.
Feb. 8	Mobile	Par.
Feb. 14	Alexandria, Va	5½@ 6

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 15.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89 ; Reading Railroad, 21⅜ ; Morris Canal, 51 ; Long Island Railroad, 10½ ; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been : 69 bbls. Ashes, 4,953 bbls. Flour, 2,626 bushels Wheat, 6,386 bushels Corn, 660 bushels Barley, 2,798 bushels Oats, 1,010 bushels Malt, 2,641 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,435 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been sparingly purchased at $5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been very limited, today ; prices have not varied remarkably. Sales, 750 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling, ₱ lb	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12	12¼	12½	13
Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13	14

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 1,500 bags Rio, at 12¾c.@13c.; 2 700 bags do., (at auction,) at 11¾c.@13¾c., averaging 12 1-16c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 13⅜c.@14c.; and 250 bags Jamaica at 12¾c., the latter cash, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Continue inactive and depressed, as previously represented.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request to day. The low grades, especially of State, have been most sought after, mainly for export, the reaction in Freights encouraging shippers to purchase more freely, and at somewhat firmer prices. The boisterous weather has had the effect of checking operations. The principal holders are seemingly less eager to sell, and are claiming higher rates for desirable lots, the market closing rather buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,650 bbls ; including superfine State at $5@$5 15 ; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25, which are the lowest rates that holders would accept at the close ; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10 ; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 17⅛@$6 10 ; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25 ; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45 ; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17⅛	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern is quiet, yet steady. The current receipts are limited. Sales since our last 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey ; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric-dried, and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl ; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in request, at $1 62½@$2 ₱100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in moderate demand, including Layer, at $2 12½@$2 15, and Bunch at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for, chiefly by shippers, and with light receipts, holders have been enabled to obtain firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 48,000 bush., including Canada Club on private terms ; poor to choice White Western at $1 40@$1 55 ; Red Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 32 ; Amber Wisconsin, part at $1 23 ; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, at $1 20@$1 22 ; North Western Club, part at $1 19 ; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 15 ; Red State, part at $1 28, delivered ; and white Kentucky (a small lot) at $1 60 ₱ bush. Corn is in more demand and is doing better. Sales have been made of 35,000 bushels, at 65c.@66¼c. for old mixed Western in store and delivered chiefly at 65c. in store, a price which holders refused at the close ; 62¾c.@63c. for new mixed Western from the Railroad Depôt ; 67c. for yellow Southern, and 73c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in limited request at from 65c.@67½c., ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet at old prices ; a lot of Canada was sold on private terms. Oats have been moderately sought after, including Canada, at 36c.@37c. ; Western at 35½c.@36½c. ; and State at 36½c @37½c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago—Week ending Feb. 12, '61.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	21,611	22 033
Wheat, bu	98,370	11,094
Corn, bu	191,714	11,495
Oats, bu	7,980	—
Rye, bu	4,491	—
Barley, bu	14 521	4,406

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 *to Feb.* 12, 1861.

	1861.	1860.
Flour bbls	435,670	45,442
Wheat, bushels	783,353	305,327
Corn, bushels	964,549	836,602
Oats, bushels	52,233	152,927
Rye, bushels	48 223	20,705
Barley, bushels	60,173	51,819

The estimated amount of flour, wheat, and corn in store in Chicago on Monday last was as follows :

Flour, bbls	40,538
Wheat, bushels	1.335.000
Corn, bushels	991,700

At the corresponding period in 1860, there were in store 417,000 bush. wheat and 566.000 bush. corn.

HAY—The stormy weather checks business, today ; 500 bales have been sold at from 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand at drooping prices.

HOPS—The demand has been rather limited, mainly for new, at 24c @30c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in demand at from 30c.@34c. ₱ gallon. Sales 210 bbls. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 180 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 12½ for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. No important movements occurred in Dressed Hogs, Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been depressed ; sales 200 tcs. and bbls. at from 9¼c @10c. ₱ lb. Beef has been very quiet ; only 100 bbls. have been reported sold at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess ; $8 50@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl Prime Mess Beef is neglected. Beef Hams, $13 @$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate request at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Feb. 13, says :

"The provision market has been very quiet during the week, and slight concessions had to be made at the close, in order to effect sales, though, generally speaking, holders are firm, and have great faith in the future of the market ; but the necessities of some packers compel them to sell, and there not being demand enough to bear any pressure, the market may be expected to fluctuate until the product becomes concentrated in the hands of parties able to hold it. In the fore part of the week, Mess Pork has held at $17@$17 25, but toward the close the best brands could have been bought at $17, and good country at $16 75. Bulk Meat was held firmly in the fore part of the week at 8¾c., 8¾c. and 9¾c., for shoulders, sides and clear sides, in bulk, but at the close it was easy to buy at 6¾c., 8¾c. and 9¾c. Bacon has been dull all the week at 7½c., 9½c. and 10¾c., with but a very light demand, and the market closed so. Lard has not changed essentially, but the demand has been quite light at 9¾c. for prime, though it has not been easy to buy prime city rendered at less than 9½c., and we know that 9½c. was offered and refused for choice country, yesterday. Head and Gut sells at 8c.@8¾c., according to quality, and the oil manufacturers are paying 8¾c. for butchers and furnishing cooperage. Keg is dull at 10c. for prime. Sugar-cured Hams may be quoted at 11c."

We have the returns from 137 towns in the West, including Louisville, St. Louis, Chillicothe, Indianapolis, all Tennessee and Chicago, which our correspondent estimates at 225,000. The following are the aggregate for both seasons :

1859–60	1,348,092
1860–61	1 241.255
Decrease	106,837

Cincinnati is not included in the above. The remaining returns will add to this decrease, but there can be no doubt that the increase in weight will more than make up the falling off in number, as there is a marked increase in the weight of hogs this season at all the places heard from.

Since our last issue we have obtained the report from each house engaged in the packing business in Cincinnati the present season, except two, but we succeeded in obtaining the business done by these two as nearly accurate as is necessary. According to these reports, the whole number packed the present season is 433,799. The average weight is 221 5-35 ₱ hog, and the average yield of lard 28 9 16 lbs ₱ hog. This compares with last season's business as follows :

	No. packed.	Average weight.	Yield lard.
1859–60	434,499	189 lbs.	23 lbs.
1860–61	433,799	221 5-35	28 9-16

On Tuesday, Jan. 30, we made our last weekly report of the receipts, making the aggregate up to that time 428,320. Since then, and up to to-day, 6,605 have been brought in by the public conveyances, which, with 600 head slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown, makes the total receipts up to date 435,525 head, making a difference of 1,726 head only.

The following table shows the whole number of hogs packed in this city, each season, the last twenty-nine years :

Years.	No.	Years.	No.	Years.	No.
1833	85,000	1843	250,000	1853	361,000
1834	123 000	1844	240.000	1854	421,000
1835	164,000	1845	196,000	1855	356.786
1836	123,000	1846	205,000	1856	405,396
1837	103,000	1847	250 000	1857	344 512
1838	182 000	1848	475 000	1858	446 677
1839	190,000	1849	410 000	1859	382,826
1840	95,000	1850	393,000	1860	434 499
1841	160,000	1851	334.000	1861	433,799
1842	220,000	1852	352,000		

Had we received the usual number from Kentucky the present season, there would have been packed here this season fully 475,000 head."

RICE—Sales have been made of 300 trcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A limited inquiry prevails for Clover, for shipment, at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Rough Flax is in request, within a range of from $1 42½@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is quoted at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ bushel, but is not active. Timothy is quiet and nominal.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c. @5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, at former rates.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet : the demand from the home trade is limited ; shippers are disposed to purchase, but at low prices. Sales have been made of only 48 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c, and 179 cases Seed Leaf at@3½c.5½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 800 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners have been disposed to make some concessions to shippers, and more Produce has been offered to-day : For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12½d. ; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel ; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₱ lb. ; Resin 3s. 6d. ₱ 200 lbs. ; Clover Seed, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour 4s. ₱ bbl. ; Grain, 11½d.@ 12½d. ₱ bushel ; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl. Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce, and Bacon 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. ; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel ; Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. ; Bacon, 45s. ; Lard, 47s. 6d. ₱ ton.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

MEATS.

Supplies are ample, especially of the coarse and common qualities ; and as the demand is limited, buyers have any existing advantage. The boisterous weather to-day has the effect of lessening the number of actual purchasers in market.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	8¾
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Beef, corned ₱ lb	5	@	10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	6½	@	9
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	11⅛
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Tongues, each	68	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12¼	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	12⅛
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Prime lots are in very light supply and wanted ; prices of these are quoted higher. Common and inferior kinds are abundant and not in much request.

Fowls, ₱ pair	* 62½	@1	00
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 25	@2	00
Ducks ₱ lb	15	@	20
Ducks, Wild, ₱ pair	50	@2	75
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ doz	1 12½	@1	50
Partridges, ₱ pair	75	@1	00
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	62½	@	87½
Rabbits, ₱ pair	31	@	37
Quail, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	75
Squirrels, each	12	@	—
Venison, ₱ lb	9	@	12

FISH.

Receipts have been more extensive, affording a fair assortment, while the inquiry, though not equal to the anticipations of the more sanguine dealers, has been fair, especially within the past two or three days. Prices are generally firm.

Blackfish, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Carp, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Catfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Flounders, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Frost Fish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Haddock, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Pickerel, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Shad, each	56	@	81
Skait, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Smelts, ₱ lb	10	@	12
White Fish, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@2	00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@1	00
Crabs, ₱ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Scollops, ₱ quart	25	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	15	@	—
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Herring, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	13
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	12	@	15

VEGETABLES.

The changes in this line during the past week have been unimportant. The arrivals have been quite moderate, while the demand for the principal kinds has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

Beets, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Cabbage, ₱ head	7	@	10
Cabbage, Red	9	@	12
Carrots, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@	18
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	13
Leeks, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₱ quart	6	@	10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	@3	00
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75	@1	12½
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	14	@	16
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ half peck	31	@	37
Spinach, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ₱ half peck	8	@	12

FRUIT.

No improvement has occurred in this branch of business. The inquiry has been tame at old prices. The supply of Apples is extensive, and holders are anxious to reduce it.

Apples, ₱ peck	31	@	62½
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	8	@	10
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	31
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12½	@	50
Raisins, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Walnuts, ₱ quart	9	@	12

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

We have no new features to notice in the market for Butter or Cheese. Eggs have been in more request at somewhat firmer rates. Honey is also in rather better demand.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	18	@	24
Butter, Orange County	25	@	26
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	16	@	21
Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Cheese, English dairy, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Honey, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	9

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS', WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known ; delic

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LINDA OF CHAMOUNI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RAG PICKER OF PARIS—A DAY IN PARIS—JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE FAUX BONS HOMMES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The crowd which assembled in Pittsburgh yesterday morning to see the President elect, and hear the address which he had promised on Thursday evening to deliver, was the most numerous and the most enthusiastic that ever collected in that city. Rain fell in the morning, but the weather became more propitious about eight o'clock, when Mr. LINCOLN was waited upon by the Mayor and Councils, and introduced to the people in a brief address by the former. Mr. LINCOLN, in his speech, alluded to the National crisis as a factitious one—such a one as could be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians—and advised everybody to keep cool, and everything would be settled satisfactorily. The most important part of the speech, however, was relative to the Tariff question, which more immediately interests the people of Pennsylvania than almost any other. He reiterated the declarations of the Chicago Platform upon the subject, and declared that the policy of his Administration would be in accordance with those declarations. The speech was received by the Pittsburghers with the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. LINCOLN proceeded to the special train and started for Cleveland, which place he reached at 4 o'clock P. M.

Intelligence has been received in Washington, which is considered reliable, to the effect that Forts Sumter and Pickens will positively not be attacked until after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN,—and not even then, unless the inaugural address foreshadows coercion, or an attempt shall be made to reinforce the garrisons of those posts. The Government is now in possession of advices direct from the South, through the arrival of the special messenger recently dispatched thither by the Treasury Department to make an effort to save the revenue cutters from seizure. He is of opinion that all the States which have seceded, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina, will soon be back again in the Confederacy; and even South Carolina is likely to return in the end. The whole action of the Convention, at Montgomery, looks to a reconstruction.

The Committee of one from each State represented in the Peace Conference, appointed to prepare a plan of adjustment, presented their report yesterday. It is not a unanimous report, although those disagreeing with its provisions declined to make a minority report; and it is believed that the delegations from Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri, will vote against it. The plan reported by the Committee is understood to be a mixture of those prepared by Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. CRITTENDEN, and will probably, if adopted by the Conference, stand very little chance with the present Congress. It is thought likely that the Conference will very soon adjourn.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were not specially important, though interesting. In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions, etc., the Select Committee's amendments to the Tariff bill were discussed, and some of them agreed to. The amendment relative to the warehousing system called out a lengthy debate, in which Mr. SEWARD opposed any alteration in the system, which had had the effect of extending the commerce of the country to an important extent. Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, a member of the Committee, defended the proposed amendment as beneficial to the interests of the National Treasury. The Senate adjourned without action upon it. In the House, a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, against the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill, was presented by JOHN COCHRANE. A number of private bills were passed—among them one providing $10,000 for TOWNSEND HARRIS, for negotiating a treaty with Siam, and another appropriating $40,000 for the relief of HOCKADAY & LEGGETT, pastal contractors.

The Southern "Congress" yesterday appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of President DAVIS on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M. The Texas ordinance of secession was presented, together with the credentials of delegates. Only one of the latter, however, appeared—Mr. GREGG, who was invited to a seat in the Convention. In secret session an act was passed continuing in office all Collectors of the Customs incumbent at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, with salaries and powers as heretofore, provided that no individual compensation shall exceed $5,000 per annum. All officers are to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Provisional Government. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report a plan of collecting the revenue, diminishing the expenses in each Custom-house at least fifty per cent.

In the Virginia State Convention yesterday, the Southern Commissioners were invited to make addresses on Monday. A Committee was appointed, to which all Federal matters are to be referred. A resolution directing the Virginia Peace Commissioners to report as to the probability of a result acceptable to Virginia, was tabled. Gov. WISE disclaimed any intention to participate in a raid on Washington, and denied any knowledge of the existence of any purpose in the Convention to supplant Gov. LETCHER by the reinstatement of himself. Mr. WISE called Mr. STUART to account for having imputed to him these motives, and Mr. STUART justified himself as having stated but common rumor.

In the New-York State Senate yesterday, the bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of Kansas was, after considerable squabbling, sent to Committee of the Whole and finally passed. A bill was introduced repealing the New-York City Railroad acts. The bill to amend the Divorce laws was lost—the vote being 8 to 17. In the Assembly, the bill appropriating half a million dollars to arm the militia of the State was debated and tabled. Bills were reported favorably to prevent throwing salt in the streets of New-York, and enabling the Children's Aid Society to share in the School Fund. The Senate bill pledging the credit of the State for United States Bonds was passed by a vote of 89 to 3. A report against granting the $50,000 asked for to aid the State Agricultural College was agreed to. The bill to incorporate the veterans of the Seventh Regiment, National Guards, was reported complete. The Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die* on March 1, was tabled by a vote of 64 to 24.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 30th and Queenstown on the 31st ult., with advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *New-York*, reached this port about 12 o'clock last night. The crisis in this country still continued to be the leading topic of discussion in Great Britain. Nothing particularly new or striking seems to have been elicited in the English journals. Affairs at Gaeta continued much in the same position as before reported. Indications in every part of Europe seem to point to another war in the coming Spring, in which a number of the States will be involved.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco advices to the 30th ult., passed Fort Kearney on Thursday evening. Extreme dullness pervaded every branch of trade in San Francisco, except that of domestic produce, which was limited for want of supplies. Prices firm. The extensive dry goods firm of AUSTIN & Co., had been attached for debt to the amount of $40,000, and would probably wind up soon. The Senatorial contest was still unsettled, Messrs. RANDOLPH, CURRY and MCDOUGAL were the candidates of the combined Republicans and Northern Douglasites, and Gen. DENVER was the favorite of the Breckinridge men. Steps were being taken to secure horse-railways for the city of San Francisco. The bark *Daniel Webster* brings Japan dates to Dec 29, and a cargo of Japanese wares. Business at Kanagawa was almost at a stand still. There were prospects of the ratification of a treaty between Japan and Russia.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, the old case of MCSPEDON & BAKER *vs.* The Comptroller was yesterday argued upon an appeal from the opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, rendered at Special Term some time since. The case appears to be interminable. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, a motion was yesterday made for the discharge of CHAS. JEFFERDS, who is confined, charged with the Walton-Matthews murder. Decision was reserved until to-day. In the General Sessions MICHAEL MCCARTHY was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to State Prison for ten years and two months. There were a large number of pleas taken for various offences, and sixteen persons were sentenced to an aggregate of thirty-four years and three months confinement.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm again yesterday, and a fair business was done in the Railway and State Stock departments of the official list. Federal securities quiet. Exchange is ½ ₱ cent. up from Wednesday's mail; London, 105 @105½ ₱ cent. No change in Money rates.

Breadstuffs were more sought after yesterday, chiefly by shippers, at somewhat firmer prices. The partial reduction in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain encouraged buyers for export to purchase more freely. Cotton was dull and heavy, as were also Candles, Dyewoods, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Metals, Oils and Provisions. A limited inquiry prevailed for Hops, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Seeds, Molasses and Tobacco. Whisky, Coffee, Sugars, Rice and Tallow were in request. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Secession on Trial.

The organization of the Southern Confederacy meets with very much less than an enthusiastic reception at the hands of radical Secessionists. The Charleston *Mercury*, the prescriptive mouth-piece of that faction, speaks with unqualified disgust of its leading characteristics; denounces especially the retention of the Tariff and Anti-Slave-trade policy of the former Union, and proposes a sullen submission only because the adjustment is provisional, and in another year will give way to ideas of that advanced order, for which YANCEY and RHETT precipitated the South into revolution. Nothing but this hope reconciles these implacable men to a programme so much less expanded than that for which they have labored through the last half dozen years.

We have had occasion now and again to refer to the grand outlines of that project. Its cardinal point is the development of Slavery into a great, independent, self-sustaining political power, with a broad area of acquired territory adapted to slave labor; and the introduction of vast masses of such labor, by direct importations from Africa. This Empire, if ever realized, is to extend from the Chesapeake to Panama; to embrace every variety of climate; the more northerly States devoting themselves, in obedience to climatic laws, to manufacturing pursuits, while the shores of the Gulf of Mexico are to teem with busy agriculture; and the Cordilleras of New-Spain to furnish inexhaustible supplies of the precious metals. To this alteration of the American map Mr. SLIDELL, in his farewell to the Senate, openly alluded, founding upon it a definition of the relations hereafter likely to exist between this new Republic of the South and the fragment left behind it clinging helplessly to the Canadian frontier. A new country, with a new African population to till it, is the initial purpose of the movement. It is true, we have only been indulged with casual glimpses of this splendid vision; and when the veil has been raised for a moment, there has always been a cautious hand to drop it sharply. But from the hour of the Ostend Conference to this moment, the project has possessed entire coherence and consistency, merely awaiting that happy moment when it could be safely carried into execution.

The more moderate of these schemers, admitting to their counsels certain grains of sense, see reason to doubt the wisdom of disclosing and enforcing their views until the Border States have been secured. Hence the action of Georgia and Louisiana in opposing the reopening of the Slave-trade, and of the provisional Constitution of Montgomery in retaining the Slave-trade prohibition, To announce prematurely a determination to destroy the whole export trade of Virginia, and to withdraw the protection she has heretofore enjoyed through Federal legislation, in the manufacture of that sole result of her industry, the negro, would settle at once the permanence of Virginia in her present relations, and demolish at a stroke one-third of the prospective empire. With Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee have manifested their resolution to stand; and there is little doubt that Missouri will be found in the same category, so that it is of all things supremely important to conquer the "sweet, reluctant, amorous delay" of these States, by a prudent reticence regarding the ultimate aims of secession.

But while such are the opinions of the moderate, the radical Secessionists are wholly indisposed to delay or temporizing. They claim the immediate realization of the original plan. Confiding in the present community of institutions, they are not without expectations that in any event these undecided Commonwealths will identify themselves with the Gulf States, taking their chance of moulding future legislation to the exigencies of self-protection. But should they not yield to the attraction of affinity, but either remain in their present relations, or assume independence as an intermediate Power, their position will abound in profitable uses to the "Consolidated States." They will be a barrier to any hostilities meditated by the North. They will furnish a friendly coursing-ground for the pursuit and recapture of runaway slaves; and their isolation will not only relieve the scheme of territorial expansion and a reopened Slave-trade of all internal opposition, but prevent any adverse interposition of the present Federal Government for the defeat of the Gulf-State policy. Indeed, there have been many to argue the impropriety of admitting these Middle States into the Southern Union, on the ground that, as Slavery is among them an expiring institution, a few years must see reopened the same issues between Maryland and Texas, as now distract Massachusetts and South Carolina.

It is evident, therefore, that when this Government of a year shall have expired—indeed, there is much reason to anticipate even before its expiration—the ultra Secessionists will insist upon the *bona fide* execution of the original plot. They have crazed the mob with visions of flibustierism and cheap negroes; and the mob will insist on disregarding considerations of policy, and proceeding at once to the full banquet to which the knell of the Union called them. In opposition will rise up and assert itself, the indolent or timid conservatism of the South, already appalled at the magnitude of the evils threatening them, and, in the absence of any conflict with Federal authority, an internal struggle, similar in kind to that which has sundered the actual Union, will be witnessed, and may result in consequences fatal to the existence or independence of the new Confederation. The seeds of a second dissolution are actually ripened in the plans which prompted the first; and must reproduce themselves infinitely.

Mr. Lincoln at Pittsburgh.

As the President elect approaches Washington, the revelation of his political views becomes more explicit. Of the firm and dignified temper which he brings to the adjustment of our great national issue he gave satisfactory indications in Indiana. In Ohio he added the evidence that the same discretion should not be wanting in considerate forbearance and conciliation. And when he reaches Pennsylvania, and finds himself among the thriving workshops and mines of the Monongahela and Alleghany Valleys, he at once addresses himself to a topic at the same time of the highest local and of the highest national importance, and tells us what views he at present entertains of the questions of tariff, protection and revenue, and with what earnest purpose he proposes to apply himself to the mastery of these difficult subjects.

To these remarks at Pittsburgh too great importance can hardly be attached. With entire discretion, the President elect admits that until direct taxation becomes more palatable to our people, tariffs are the most convenient, and, in fact, the indispensable substitute; and that so long as tariffs exist, there is an obvious propriety in so adapting their varied provisions, as to foster those branches of the popular industry which most clearly demands such indulgence. In these views Mr. LINCOLN merely reflects the general sentiment. But we are led by the tenor of his subsequent reflections, to judge that he is by no means assured whether this is the precise moment for introducing radical changes in our revenue system, or that sufficient deliberation has been had over the details of the bill now before Congress. He inclines rather to the belief that the whole subject might safely be left to another Congress, and that the interval might be profitably employed by himself, and generally by the Republican advocates of discrimination, in obtaining a more comprehensive knowledge of the subject, and in bringing to the investigation the lights of a more extended experience. At the same time, he admits his obligation to favor a readjustment of the tariff, because the Chicago Platform, upon which he was elected, embodied pledges to that purpose.

From this announcement of his intention to redeem all the engagements of that platform,—an announcement that could be no where so appropriately promulged as on the spot where the Republican organization originated,—we gain instruction as to the policy of the new President upon other questions of equally urgent moment. No adjustment of the Slavery difficulty that fails to square with the declarations o the Convention which placed it before the people will prove acceptable to the incoming Administration; and while every sufficient guarantee shall be accorded to the institutions of the conservative States of the South, no guarantee irreconcilable with recorded Republican principles can be granted. It is highly probable that to the acute and practical mind of Mr. LINCOLN, methods of securing to the loyal Slave States all they can reasonably demand, present themselves, without conflict with his avowed convictions. He has already placed beyond controversy his sincere desire to meet the question in the spirit of frank kindness and consideration. And, as we have heretofore shown, there are bases of arrangements with which there is reason to believe the South would be satisfied, and which would involve no abandonment of Republican doctrines, we are strengthened in the anticipation that the solution of our National troubles will, after all, be found in the calm and judicious suggestions of the President elect. We have, fortunately, not long to wait for them.

FRENCH ELOQUENCE ON AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.—Amid the direful prognostics which are everywhere being drawn from the present schism of the States, France sends over, from two of her greatest orators, a loud pæan to Democracy. On the occasion of the recent reception of Father LACORDAIRE into the *Académie*—a "solemnity" which the Parisian journals describe as brilliant beyond all precedent, graced as it was by the Imperial presence and by all the notabilities in politics, science, literature and the arts—the eloquent Dominican poured himself forth in the warmest eulogiums on the Republic, which were seconded and intensified by similar laudations from M. GUIZOT, to whose lot it fell to reply to the new member. Called to fill the *fauteuil* left vacant by the death of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, it was natural that Father LACORDAIRE should expatiate on a theme so congenial to the memory of the great author of *Democracy in America*. But it seems there is no end to the virtues, civil and social, to the pieties and the patriotisms of which our too modest people are the unconscious illustrators and embodiments.

There is, however, amid the garland of public and private graces which the good Father festoons around our national character and institutions, one American trait to which the citizens of certain States can lay such just claim that, at the risk of offending their modesty, we will reproduce it here. "The American," says the orator, "having respect for the law of God, has respect also for the law of man, and if he thinks it unjust, he contents himself with using his endeavors to obtain at some time its abrogation—not by violence, but by arming himself with those sure and pacific means of persuasion which man carries with him in his intelligence, and by the still more powerful means to be derived from an entire devotion to the cause of justice."

The fidelity with which this legal, pacific and constitutional mode of gaining an end has been illustrated these few months past by certain States, is very charming. No such "violent" measures as robbing arsenals, capturing armories, besieging forts, or confiscating mints and sub-treasuries—oh, no! Is there a touch of sarcasm in the good Father?

Europe in 1861.

The comparative indifference with which our public now regards the actual condition and the imminent eventualities of the body politic in Europe, affords a very striking commentary upon the gravity and the growth of our own national troubles. If it is always instructive to see ourselves as others see us, there is, also, a serious lesson to be sometimes drawn from our own anxiety or unconcern in regard to the affairs of our neighbors. Twelve months ago the American Press would have bestowed upon the overthrow of the Miramon Government, and the reëstablishment of constitutional principles in Mexico, an attention which it now hardly vouchsafes to the commercial agitation of England, threatened in the very vitality of her most important industrial interest, and to the political perturbations of the whole continental system, perplexed from St. Petersburgh to Palermo with "fear of change." It is well, certainly, that Americans should give their hearts and brains to the national crisis of America; and yet it is far, very far from well that we should so absorb ourselves in the immediate future of our own history as altogether to overlook the possibilities lowering over Europe with the now opening Spring; possibilities of good or of ill, which cannot fail to exert a direct and most important influence upon the course of events upon our own side of the Atlantic.

We have fallen truly upon times in which the wisest man will be the slowest to assert his provision of what a day or an hour may bring forth; and the reciprocal attitude of the leading European Powers is full of meaning, which a single false step in diplomacy, or the folly of a single ruler, may suddenly convert into mischief for all the world. The most flagrant uneasiness of the European mind fixes itself, of course, upon two conspicuous points; upon the relations of VICTOR EMANUEL and the Italian revolution with the dying absolutism of the Peninsula, and upon the desperate coquetries of FANCIS JOSEPH with one after another of those chafed and angry nationalities which Austria has, for ages, contrived to play off against each other as the alternate tools and victims of her astute and remorseless despotism.

Yet these are far from being the only elements of explosion now almost overtly at work in the elder Continent. So far, indeed, as Italy is concerned, it may almost be said that the worst perils of the Italian question have already passed away. The calm and wary policy of NAPOLEON III. has gradually eliminated the most formidable difficulties which hedged about the reformation of Italian nationality at the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca. The hand of France was interposed just long enough between the falling Bourbon of Naples and the recklessly sympathetic instigations of the English Cabinet, to defeat the hopes and dissipate the vigor of the revolutionary party in Italy, which menaced the new found liberties of the Italian race, a few short months ago, with all the ruinous victories of an extravagant and unqualified popular propaganda. NAPOLEON, represented by his navy before Gaeta, won for VICTOR EMANUEL and CAVOUR a substantial advantage, far more important to the future of Italy than the expulsion of FRANCIS II. He compelled the Italian people to abandon the irregular and dazzling enthusiasms of the Garibaldian "initiative" for the measured, grave and patient leadership of the Piedmontese King and his great Premier. The withdrawal of Admiral BARBIER DE TINAN has been accompanied with the triumph of the Ministerial party in the Parliamentary elections of the whole Peninsula, and the heroic deliverer of Sicily himself has finally acknowledged the legitimate ascendency of the Cabinet of CAVOUR. The surrender of FRANCIS II. at Gaeta is hardly likely now to be deferred by the hope of new complications in the North of Italy, and the public opinion of Europe, reassured by the popular voice throughout Italy against the probability of any fierce and inflammatory outbreak along the line of the Mincio, will rapidly rally against the prolongation of a barren conflict which has become a mere question of time. Dull as the Bourbons are, FRANCIS II. must soon be made to understand that the aureola of regal chivalry cannot be suffered to rest undimmed about the brow of an ejected prince who persists in a cruelly senseless resistance to the inevitable current of events.

The fatal vacillations from cajolery to insolence which have enervated the whole imperial policy of Austria during the last six months, are perhaps more likely to precipitate the political cataclysm of which every European Cabinet and stock-market lives in hourly dread. Yet even in Austria there are symptoms discernible of so bold and decisive a disposition on the part not only of the Hungarian people, but of their Sclavic and German fellow-subjects, to insist upon a permanent settlement of the relations of the Empire, that it may well be doubted whether, in the absence of any such pretext for silencing the popular voice as might be afforded by an attack of Italy upon Venetia, the Government of FRANCIS JOSEPH will really venture into a conflict with Hungarian Liberalism, from which but one of two results can possibly follow. Defeated by Hungary, the Imperialism of Austria falls to rise no more, and drags with it the Austrian nationality itself. If, on the other hand, Vienna prove victorious over Hungarian rights, Constitutionalism throughout Central Europe, from the mouths of the Danube to the Rhine, receives a blow from which it can recover only through a long and terrible struggle.

In and of themselves, then, the questions of Italy and of Hungary can hardly be thought likely to involve the general peace of Europe. But they are unfortunately complicated with other issues, which have been silently coming to a head beneath the restless surface of European politics for many years past. The rumors of new massacres in Syria, and the certainty that nothing serious has been or can be done by FUAD PASHA or his Government to reestablish order in the Ottoman dominions, have made the withdrawal of the French troops from the East nearly impossible. NAPOLEON III., indeed, has recently addressed to his commander and the expeditionary army, a remarkable letter, in which he tells them that, "although nothing has *as yet* occurred to enable them to win success in arms and glory by victory," their presence in Syria, as the protectors of "an unhappy population against perils *which still threaten them*, is of itself a great success and a great and useful work." Commerce meanwhile stands as still in Beyrout as in Charleston, and everything prognosticates, because everything demands, an early display by the Emperor of the French of some permanent and decisive policy which may restore, not peace alone, but civilization itself, to the Levant. No such policy as this can be inaugurated without the most imminent risk of an alarming controversy between the Imperial Government and its faithful ally across the British Channel. On this point it is madness to deceive ourselves, and no apparent revival of the Anglo-French alliance has or can have any serious value while this eventuality is ripening into fact.

Not less inconsiderate would it be to overlook the threatening aspect given to the near future of Northern Europe by the martial and aggressive tone in which the new King WILLIAM, of Prussia, has taken up the quarrel of the Germanic Diet against the nationality of the Danish Duchies. Denmark, through England, has made the most liberal advances to Germany for the sake of conciliating the duty of the Danish Crown to Danish subjects, with the treaty rights and the national passions of the German race in Denmark. These advances have been ill-received, and the suspicion is not altogether groundless, which begins to agitate Europe, that the Prussian monarch indulges in dreams of a new Germanic crusade against Powers more formidable than Denmark, and that he is not unwilling to precipitate this madness upon the world through the fatal opportunity held out to him in this eternal question of Schleswig-Holstein.

Here, then, on every side, we see the opening year hedged in with chances pregnant, if not with war, at least with much of war's worst work, with mutual public distrust among the nations, with the paralysis of enterprise and the interruption of commerce, with alarms scarcely less fatal than the realities whose ghosts they conjure up. And, meanwhile, the economies of millions of men and of years of labor are swallowed up in ever-increasing military armaments, the burdens of taxation grow, and the Nineteenth Century, which gave itself grand exhibitions ten years ago, and was never weary of praising its own pacific wisdom and unexampled good fortune, stands waiting upon Providence as blindly, if not as humbly, as the least enlightened of its predecessors.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE—REPEAL OF SUNDAY LAWS.—Private intelligence from Albany reveals the fact that the movement for the repeal of our Sunday laws is an earnest one. An agent for the liquor and theatre interests is on the ground, with abundant resources. Petitions are presented in considerable numbers. A sweeping bill is in the hands of the Committee on Cities and Villages, the operation of which would open again the floodgates of crime now measurably shut on one day of the week. In short, it is clear that all that money and trickery can do to reinstate and legalize the Sunday liquor traffic and Sunday theatricals, will be done. In our judgment, the effort will fail; but it should be watched, and all needful exertion of good citizens should be made to defeat it. No laws are more demanded by every consideration of decency and self-preservation, than those which guard our civil Sabbath from the invasion of selfishness.

The announcement in our advertising columns of a meeting, in behalf of Sunday observance, at Irving Hall, to-morrow night, will attract attention. Though called without special reference, we presume, to the Albany demonstration, the results of the reform conducted by the Sabbath Committee must be an adequate vindication of the wisdom and necessity of the statutes proposed to be repealed, and may furnish an effectual barrier to the designs of the Sunday dram-sellers and theatre proprietors.

MAKING LIGHT OF AN EMBARGO.—Treason in South Carolina seems to have reached a tapering point. If the report of Capt. DOUBLEDAY be worthy of credit, certain ladies of Charleston have broken faith with the new Republic by having eminently underhanded dealings with the soldiers of Sumter. That officer states that a bevy of these fair traitors, having relatives in the Fort and learning that the garrison was destitute of candles, made their crinolines serve as Christmas-trees for the nonce, swung each branching hoop with a wealth of candles, and in this wise smuggled boxes of the desired luminaries into the Fort. Now this statement may be true, but we "mainly doubt." We are loth to believe that ladies born under the Palmetto would thus carry aid and comfort "under the rose" to even relative enemies. The act referred to would be "hiding candles under a bushel" with a vengeance. Nor is it easy to admit the implied reflection upon the vigilance of South Carolinian officials. After heading off succor so successfully in other cases, it does not seem likely that they would permit these light supplies to slip past the muzzles of their guns. But if the fact of this reinforcement be true, Capt. DOUBLEDAY has been guilty of an indiscretion, if not a serious crime. He should have kept the secret better. The story of the surreptitious supply should have been told only to the moon; it should not have been unveiled to the light of day,—much less exposed by DOUBLEDAY.

DEBTS IN KANSAS.—The present is not a favorable time for collecting debts in Kansas; but it is to be hoped that famine and the evils which attend upon it will not afflict them long. To those who have outstanding claims in that State, the following decision of their Supreme Court, communicated through MCKILLOP & Co., may be important. That Court have decided, "that all causes of action upon a specialty or any agreement, contract or promise in writing, or upon contract not in writing, express or implied, or action upon a liability created by statute other than a forfeiture or penalty," which accrued prior to the passage of the "code of civil procedure" of the Territory of Kansas, approved Feb. 12, 1858, must be commenced prior to Aug. 1, 1861, otherwise the right of action becomes debarred by statute of limitation.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first *matinée* of the season will be given here to-day. If the weather should be fine, there will undoubtedly be a gathering of the fashionable world, such as we have not seen for many a long day. VERDI's newest opera, "Un Ballo un Maschera," already so favorably recognised by our public, will be the attraction, and will be played entire.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The third concert of the present season, will take place to-night, at the Academy of Music. The programme contains several novelties.

NEW ORATORIO.—Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW'S new Oratorio, "Praise to God," will be performed at Irving Hall, on Tuesday of next week. We have received a copy of the work, published in the accepted octavo form by OLIVER DITSON, of Boston, and a most creditable specimen of American art, especially when it is remembered that the work is by an American composer. It contains nineteen numbers, and is of the first importance, therefore, in bulk. We trust that it will receive proper attention at the hands of the critics, and more especially at the hands of the public. It will be interpreted by the members of the Harmonic Society, and several prominent solo artists.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The brig *Carbiere*, from New-York, for Cork, was abandoned at sea 23d ult. Crew taken off, and brought here by ship *Thacher Magoun*.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—News from California, Japan, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 30th January, passed here at 7 o'clock last evening. The following summary of news for the Associated Press is furnished by this arrival:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 30—3:40 P. M. Arrived, 28th, bark *Daniel Webster*, with 350 Chinese passengers; 29th, *J. N. Pamers*, from Rio Janeiro, with 2,000 bags of coffee; bark *Neridt*, from Bordeaux; 30th, ship *Ocean Telegraph*, from New-York, and ship *Benjamin Howard*, from Manila.

Sailed on the 26th, ships *Garnett* for Callao, *Mansail* for Cork, with 14,000 sacks wheat; 29th, *Morning Light* for Liverpool, with 36,000 sacks of wheat.

The ships *Webfoot* and *Aurora* are chartered to take about 3,000 tons of breadstuffs to Liverpool.

Extreme dullness prevails in every branch of trade except domestic produce. There is no disposition to purchase any imported articles except to supply the daily consumption, with no change whatever in prices. The domestic produce trade is limited for want of supplies; prices are firm at former rates.

Since the last Express, the extensive dry goods establishment of N. AUSTIN & Co. has been attached for debts of about $40,000, which will probably wind it up.

The work on the New-Almaden quicksilver mines has been resumed.

The attempted caucus of the Douglas democrats on the United States Senatorial question has failed. The tendency of parties still favors a coalition between the Republicans and the Northern Douglasites on the one side, and between the chivalry wing of the Douglasites and the Breckinridge democrats on the other, thus reducing the Legislature to two parties of about equal strength. With the latter coalition Gen. DENVER stands the best chance, while the Republicans and Northern Douglasites are giving a divided support to Messrs. RANDOLPH, CURRY and MCDOUGALL, with poor prospects of harmonizing on either.

Several bills have been introduced in the Legislature granting to individuals the right to construct horse railways through the streets of San Francisco.

The bark *Daniel Webster* brings advices from Kanagawa, Japan, to Dec. 29. Her cargo consists of tea, coffee, arrow-root, wax, honey, lacquered and porcelain ware.

The ship *Coquimbo*, from Hong Kong Oct. 24 for San Francisco, had put into Kanagawa in a leaky condition.

Business at Kanagawa was at a stand-still. Tea and silks were the only articles purchased for export at reasonable prices.

It was thought that the Russians, who had been waiting many months, would get a treaty, though not such a one as was desired.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF THE LUTHER FAMILY.—Mr. CHARLES LUTHER, a lineal descendant of the great Reformer, has published a lithograph of the geneological tree of the Luther family, a copy of which is before us. The name of LUTHER is a claim upon the sympathies of Christians of all denominations. Mr. LUTHER, with a family dependent on him for support, is incapacitated by serious bodily injuries from manual labor, and has taken this course to obtain a sufficient sum to start him in some business, which will give him a livelihood. The cost of the lithograph is a trifle. It is a valuable memento of a man whose name is linked by a thousand bonds to the cause of Christianity, and its purchase commends itself to those who would do that name honor by a kindness to the survivor bearing it.

MARSHAL RYNDERS CAN'T GET TRUSTED FOR A SUPPER.—Yesterday the common topic of remark about United States Court-rooms was that the Petit Jury, sitting in the case of LANE, charged with murder on the high seas, was refused a supper at a neighboring restaurant on the credit of the Government. After lengthy negotiations they were finally accommodated upon their individual responsibility. Upon the disagreement of the Jury they were discharged, when, in company with the witnesses, they applied to the United States Marshal for their fees, but they here also met with a rebuff, the Marshal stating that there was not a dollar in his hands with which to pay them.

THE MONEY FOUND ON THE SLAVER ACHORN.—EMANUEL SOLA, yesterday, offered bonds to the U. S. Commissioners for the possession of the specie, some $5,000, which was found on board the brig *Thomas Achorn*, when she was seized as a slaver. The case is held for advisement.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER NEW-YORK DELAYED.—The departure of the North German Lloyd's steamer *New-York* has been postponed from to-morrow to Saturday, Feb. 23. This change has been made necessary by her retarded arrival at this port.

Mr. Gough in the Streets of London.

Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, the eminent temperance advocate, last evening electrified another audience so large that the capacious apartment in Cooper Institute, which has seen so many throngs, could hardly recall the night on which it had been much better filled; it was certainly never filled to better advantage. He laid an Atlantic cable from "the streets of London"—that was the title of his lecture—to New-York, and established a telegraph office in the heart of every listener. Over the wires, which were human nerves, he swept a fund of anecdote and information with regard to our cousins across the water, and especially their "Province covered with houses," as the British metropolis has been called.

In the first place he gave some very interesting statistics concerning the districts of London, the expenses of living, the mortality, the population, the homes of the poor,—than which, he said, some of the habitations of our children of poverty were five times more squalid. He dwelt upon the putridity of the river Thames, and after giving an amusing account of the effect of its odor sometimes upon the deliberations of Parliament, by which the members were driven from their seats, he said, "I would to Heaven, when traitors get together to plot, some river Thames would *stench* them out." [Enthusiastic applause, long continued.] Then he described a London fog, frequently bringing down the house, and Hyde Park, and the Queen, and vehicular locomotion in the thoroughfares, and the dangers that environ all who indulge in it. He spoke of Sabbath-breaking there, out-door preaching, the charities, the beggars, the needle-women, the dialects, the holidays—especially Guy Fawkes' day and Bartholomew Fair—the signs and the cries of London, and concluded by thanking the audience for its attention, which throughout was wrapt. This was but the first of two lectures on "The Streets of London."

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Tatnall, of the United States Navy; A. F. Edwards, of England; C. W. Roland, of Cincinnati; Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore; A. B. Fessenden, of New-Bedford; F. B. Hastings, of Springfield, Ill., and J. Hall, of Panama, are at the Astor House.

Hons. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and J. Langdon, of Elmira; Judge Redfield and J. R. Lawrence, of Elmira; W. Rutton, of Coburg, Canada; Dr. Wood, of the United States Navy; W. Cassidy, of Albany, and J. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. C. Buller and D. R. Smucker, of St. Louis; J. Brummell, of Virginia, and E. W. Dunn, of the Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. A. Wilson and T. D. Messler, of Pittsburgh; G. H. Chase, of St. Louis; C. H. Parker, of Boston; W. M. Owen, of Baltimore; Capt. E. F. Devens, C. Poland, and J. Giles, of Boston; Dr. Tewkesbury and J. Jones, of Maine; and G. McGuire, of Mobile, Ala., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An attempt was made, on Thursday evening, to flood the City with counterfeit $5 bills on the Munson Bank, of Munson, Mass. By a concerted movement of the counterfeiters, these bills were put out in different parts of the City at the same time, but the Police had early notice of what was going on, and succeeded in arresting six of the gang. Sergeant SMITH and Officer WALDRON, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested GEORGE SMITH, CHARLES WARD, and WILLIAM ALLEN; Sergeant MORTON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested GEORGE H. LOSSEE; Sergeant FERRY, of the Third Precinct, arrested WILLIAM SIMMONS; and a man named HENRY FRANCKS was arrested in the Sixth Precinct. Yesterday the accused were committed for examination.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Negotiations are on foot, which, if consummated, as now appears to be within the bounds of probability, will result in the remodeling of the large building at the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, known as Musical Hall, into a museum of live animals and a place for dramatic performances, similar to that presented at BARNUM'S Museum. This building was once used for a similar purpose.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A piece of land—about one-third of a city lot—on Fulton, near Clark-street, was sold last week for $7,500. A few weeks ago, a lot nearly opposite, containing 2,800 square feet, was sold for $17,500. These are considered very high prices, considering the times. The old frame building at the corner of Fulton and Johnson streets, occupied for many years as a millinery establishment, was recently leased for a term of years at the rate of $1,800 per annum.

FATAL

Equally Adapted for the Aged, the ADULT OR THE CHILD.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS have already secured a HIGH CHARACTER as a SAFE and EFFICIENT PURGATIVE. They, in fact, have other curative qualities which continue to relieve the blood of impurities as long as any remain.

For COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, COLICS, COSTIVENESS, NERVOUS and SICK HEADACHES, SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH: and as an anti-bilious medicine they are WITHOUT AN EQUAL. The sick, however affected, should at once procure this admirable medicine.

Sold, both coated and plain, with ample directions, at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST., No. 4 UNION-SQUARE, AND BURNTON'S, No. 296 BOWERY.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

I. U. Silleck & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gent's Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' water-proof MULTIPEDAL TRUSS is believed to be unequaled, and well worthy the careful notice of all interested parties. The Doctor has new appliances also for VARICOCELE and ENLARGED VEINS, which commend themselves to universal favor. OFFICE No. 2 BARCLAY-STREET.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gifford's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box. PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Notice.—The report that the demand for TOWER'S PATENT BROOM cannot be supplied, is a mistake. They can be had upon one day's notice, at the Depot, No. 99 Maiden-lane.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Molavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

BYRNE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb 15, ELIZA BYRNE, widow of Patrick Byrne, and for the last 45 years a resident of this City.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Henry H. Byrne and Lafayette Byrne, of San Francisco, California, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No 45 Essex-st on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

BROWER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb 15, Miss MARIA BROWER, daughter of the late Theophilus Brower, in the 82d year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice on Sunday, 17th inst., from her late residence, No. 59 West 28th-st, at 1½ P. M.

LANTRY—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 7 o'clock P. M, ELIZABETH FRANCES, only daughter of John and Elizabeth Lantry, aged 7 months and 28 days.

"She has gone to Heaven before us,
But she turns and waves her hand,
Pointing to the glories o'er us
In that happy spirit land"

FAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, of consumption, MARY L. THOMAS, wife of Augustus Fay, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 290 West 51st-st, between 6th and 10th avs, on Sunday, 17th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, MARY, widow of the late David Graham, Sr.

Funeral services will be performed at Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av, corner of 12th-st, on Saturday, 16th inst, at 4 P. M, precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

HALL.—On Friday, Feb. 15, AUGUSTUS VANDERPOEL, youngest child of A. Oakey and Katharine L. Hall, aged 1 year and 4 months.

FABER.—In Harlem, on Friday, Feb 15, at 7½ o'clock A. M, of lung fever, WM. FABER, aged 70 years and 8 months.

He was a soldier during the last war, and engaged in nearly every battle fought on our Frontier, and, to quote the language of Gen. Scott, under whom he served, "A braver or better man never lived."

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Baptist Church, on 5th-av., near 127th-st., Harlem, on Sunday, 17th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Troy, Buffalo and Dover, N. H., papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 15, ROBERT A. DOUGLAS, aged 53 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 315 Dean-st., on Sunday, Feb 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM JAMES, son of John E. and Sarah E. Brown, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 Bloomfield-st, Hoboken. Interment at Staten Island.

GUION.—In Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., Hon. JAMES GUION, in the 84th year of his age.

WINSLOW.—In Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 14, RICHARD EBERT WINSLOW, late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and for nearly 30 years a resident of this City, aged 54 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Westport, on Monday afternoon, 18th inst, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Those desirous of attending the funeral can do so by taking the 12:15 train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, from 27th st., and return to New-York by the 5:30 train from Westport.

SMITH.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, Feb 14, suddenly, CARAH, daughter of Henry and Annie Smith, aged 10 years and 8 months

Funeral services this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ P. M.

WATSON.—In Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel J. Rutherfoord, Esq., Mrs. ELIZA WATSON, aged 74 years

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 129, Feb. 15, 1861.
1, 67, 77, 74, 70, 28, 58, 59, 52, 7, 71, 50, 23, 9, 42.
Class No. 130, Feb. 15, 1861.
42, 16, 20, 14, 12, 65, 69, 54, 7, 4, 30, 72, 6.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 15, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

BROWN'S NEW AND ELEGANT
FRENCH RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOMS,
No. 13 Broad st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses,
ARE NOW OPEN.
CALL AND SEE THE GAY WHITNEY.

HEAR THE SOUTH!

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—An article republished from the *Southern Presbyterian Review*. By J. H. THORNWELL, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C. Price, 6 cents single, $4 per 100.

THE GREAT SERMON ON THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM. By Rev. J. H. VANDYKE. Price 5 cents. $3 per 100,

An edition on fine paper, large type, of WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. Neat cover, 10 cents, $5 per 100.

Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the retail price. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

PERFECT FITTING

SSSSSS		HHHH	HHHH	IIIII	
SSS	SSS	HH	HH	III	
SSS	SSS	HH	HH	III	
SSS		HH	HH	III	
SSS		HHHHHHH		III	
	SSS	HH	HH	III	
SSS	SSS	HH	HH	III	
SSS	SSS	HH	HH	III	
SSSSSS		HHHH	HHHH	IIIII	

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RRRRRRR			TT		SSS	
RR	RR		TT		SSS	
RR	RR		TT		SSS	SSS
RR	RR		TT		SSS	SSS
RRRR	RRRR		TTTT		SSSSSS	

WARD, FROM LONDON.
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold at retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts;

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c	1 50
Profits	2 65
Total	$18 00

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

FOR SALE BY P. D. ORVIS.

1,000 GROSS SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.
500 GROSS SPALDING'S GLUE.
100 GROSS WOOD'S HAIR RESTORER.
250 GROSS SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
500 GROSS SHILLING BENZINE.
100 GROSS BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.
50 GROSS LYON'S KATHAIRION.
25 GROSS BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
20 GROSS MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER.
500 GROSS BROWN'S TROCHES.
100 GROSS KENNEDY'S DISCOVERY.
50 GROSS HAGEN'S HAIR COLORING.
100 GROSS COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR.
100 GROSS THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.
75 GROSS WRIGHT'S PILLS.
50 GROSS SHILLING TROCHES.
2,500 CASES BININGER'S LONDON DOCK GIN.
600 CASES WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.
1,500 CASES CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.
400 CASES BININGER'S GENUINE COGNAC.
200 CASES SUIT'S KENTUCKY BOURBON.
750 CASES BININGER'S KENTUCKY BOURBON.
100 CASES WOLFE'S PURE BRANDIES.
100 CASES WOLFE'S PURE WINES.
50 GROSS RADWAY'S RELIEF.
20 GROSS TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
10 GROSS SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR.
20 GROSS SANFORD'S PILLS.
50 GROSS STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
40 GROSS GAUTIER'S STOVE POLISH.
500 GROSS WINSLOW'S SYRUP.
20 GROSS HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.
50 GROSS BROWN'S GINGER.
400 CASES HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
100 CASES LANGLEY'S BITTERS.
1,000 GROSS MASON'S BLACKINGS.
20 GROSS HEGEMAN'S COD LIVER OIL.
10 GROSS CLARK'S PERUVIAN SYRUP.
20 GROSS RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL.
10 GROSS WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.
5 GROSS HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL.
10 GROSS HOBB'S MEEN FUN.
10 GROSS BOYLE'S HYPERION FLUID.
10 GROSS BOYLE'S HAIR DYE.
50 GROSS TOBIAS' LINIMENT.
20 GROSS McMUNN'S ELIXIR.
40 GROSS SWEET'S LINIMENT.
200 GROSS BRANDRETH'S PILLS, at $8.
20 GROSS JAPANESE POLISH.
50 GROSS PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
And every other quick-selling Patent Medicine before the public.

The above comprise a part of the items which I offer in my
PROPRIETARY DEPARTMENT,
to which I am now devoting increased attention. Every article is genuine, and the prices will be lower than any one-house can afford to sell. Cash-down buyers are invited to call. My usual full stock of pure and genuine Drugs also at the lowest possible prices compatible with goods of reliable quality.
P. D. ORVIS,
Cash Drug-house,
No. 162 Broadway.

DR. BROWN'S PATENT BABY-TENDER.—This article of Nursery Furniture is different from, superior to, and supplies the place of everything heretofore used for that purpose. It combines, by simple changes, which may be instantly made, a safe, comfortable Sleeping Couch, a delightful Baby-Jumper, a Hobby-Horse, Nursery, Dining and Rocking-Chair, a Swing, a stylish Carriage and Perambulator, a Play and Work Stand. It is suspended from the ceiling, or a graceful standard, by a steel spring; is cushioned so as to require no bedding, and is tastefully trimmed in various styles, at prices ranging from $8 to $25. Sent by express everywhere.

It will save in washing, in bringing up one child, more than its cost, and much of the time and attention of mother and nurse.

It gives the child entire freedom of action for body and limbs, insures a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, promotes and strengthens the natural motion and development of the system, preserving it from injury or the possibility of danger.

It is compact, strong and durable, and to those having the care of little children it is indispensable.

N. B.—"The exercise obtained by our nursery children in one of your baby-tenders, very much aids in their proper physical development, and enables us to dispense with the services of one assistant nurse."—*Matron of the Home for the Friendless.*

J. S. BROWN & Co., Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York, between Bond and Bleecker sts.
Send for our circular.

FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAINS.
Use that certain remedy, BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Sold by Guion, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway, and other Druggists. Depôt, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1861.

THE BUILDING NOW BEING ERECTED by the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY, having progressed so far towards completion as to enable the Trustees to fix definitely upon the 15th day of April next for opening the same to the public, and it being the desire of the Trustees that its management should be divested of every feature of a monopolizing character, and to establish such rates of admission as may be deemed for the interests of both subscribers and stockholders—it is proposed to appoint a joint committee of subscribers and trustees to these ends.

The coöperation of all persons interested is solicited in organizing a society consisting of the subscribers to the room, its name to be "The Board of Trade," or whatever name it may choose to call itself, which society shall elect appropriate officers and committees, and form such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the management of the Exchange Room, and in order that such organization may be effected and its rules receive due and full consideration before the opening, a meeting of the subscribers will be called, to take place on the 20th of March next.

Subscription lists may be found on and after Monday, the 18th inst., in the hands of each Trustee of the Company. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

THE CHIVALRY OF THE HEATH!

THE GREAT TALE OF HIGHWAY CHIVALRY,
ENTITLED
NIGHTSHADE;
OR,
THE MASKED ROBBER OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
A ROMANCE OF THE ROAD,
BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.
COMMENCES IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
READY ON MONDAY, FEB. 18.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leaves the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms,* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red Face—
Nervous Twitching—Starting—Constipation.
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—Pain in the Back.

Price **$1 50** *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Resident Physician, Graefenberg Company,* No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY

I hardly know in what manner to express my deep gratitude for the perfect health I enjoy now for the first time during the past fifteen years.

From my girlhood I was afflicted with Uterine difficulties of the most aggravated nature, which grew worse as I grew older, until death itself seemed preferable to the misery I endured. I was treated by the most eminent physicians until they pronounced me incurable. Other means were resorted to, but without success, and I had abandoned all hope of ever regaining my health, when a Mr. Joseph Smith came to reside in our place, and becoming acquainted with my case urged my husband to have me try the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon which had cured his wife of a similar condition. I finally commenced its use, but with little faith, yet, by two bottles I am entirely restored, and should this public acknowledgment be the means of bringing one other from a like condition of misery, I shall feel well paid for the trouble. ELIZA DAVENPORT.

I most heartily join my wife in her gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of the Graefenberg Catholicon. I had spent over $300 to accomplish what was effected by the use of two bottles of the Catholicon.
THOS. DAVENPORT.

I am well acquainted with the circumstances of the above case and think it the most extraordinary cure I ever knew accomplished by the use of Medicine, and I can cite a number in my circuit who have since used the Catholicon for Uterine Complaints with the most satisfactory results. REV. D. W. DULGEON,
Methodist Clergyman.

☞ *Address all orders to No. 2 Bond-st., as above.*
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HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt. B. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There is no doubt of the misery—terrible, wide spread, destructive.

We have evidence that whole families have already died of starvation; and that thousands more must lie down discouraged and die of want and disease consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief is at once supplied. Congress is now attempting to sustain the starving Indians, but our 40,000 fellow countrymen—men, women and children—can neither get away from the desolation, nor borrow, nor beg. Their only dependence is upon us who have never known hunger.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Atchison; W. W. GUTHRIE, Brown County; J. L. MCDOWELL, Leavenworth; Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Lawrence; Rev. BODWELL, Topeka; Dr. S. AYRES, Linn County; F. N. BLAKE, Junction City; C. B. LINES, Wabaunsee; F. B. BAKER, Centralia; Rev. WM. BISHOP, Salina; Judge A. SPAULDING, Jefferson County; J. C. BURNETT, Bourbon County; J. C. LAMBDIN, Butler County; GEO. M. RUSSEL, Wyandott,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; J. L. MCDOWELL, Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Rev. L. BODWELL, F. P. BAKER.
S. C. POMEROY, Corresponding Secretary.
G. H. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of all contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. This organization is prompt, thorough and effective, and we advise the sending of supplies through it. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal, and we hope will be sufficient to induce coöperation. Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank,* New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all, by every dictate of humanity, of honor and of public good, to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting. It can only be furnished by State action. Every consideration of interest, also, demands that this new State should be enabled to become self-sustaining productive, and eventually rich—thus to fulfill her destiny, and to help others as we are now helping her.

We ask, therefore, every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once to grant ample supplies.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is, in this combination, robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. For sale by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, and BARNES & PARK

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A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

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Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CAN NOW BE RADICALLY CURED by the use of WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This Truss is made upon a NEW PRINCIPLE, entirely different from all others. It produces a combined INWARD and UPWARD action. EASY, SMALL, CLEAN and SURE TO HOLD and CURE. Send for a pamphlet. GREGORY & CO., sole proprietors, No. 25 Bond-st., wholesale and retail. SUPPORTERS on the SAME PRINCIPLE; also, Improved BRACE SUSPENDER for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and out-buildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

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PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 33, on the north side of West 36th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRSTclass house, with coach entrance and coach-house on rear, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also, to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—THE lease, (4½ years,) good will and fixtures of the best located and most desirable stand for a market in the City, viz.: The large store and basement, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., perfectly fitted up with ice-house, refrigerators, marble counters, marble meat and fish stands in complete order and ready to be opened as soon as stock is put in. Terms moderate to responsible parties. Apply to E. D LAWRENCE, No. 1,201 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET OR LEASE, LOW, TO GOOD TENANTS—Two new four-story high-basement, twenty-feet brown-stone houses, each one door from Broadway, Nos. 139 West 45th-st. and 140 West 46th-st.; possession immediately. They are both first-class, with all modern improvements. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, or Mr. PHILLIPS, Broadway, first door above 45th-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, four stories, with basement, under-cellar, and all modern improvements, for a private family only, at No. 49 West 19th-st. Large dwelling-house, suitable for a genteel family, four stories, basement, under-cellar, water and gas. No. 70 Irving-place, below 19th-st. Inquire of DANIEL LORD, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 33 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only—medium size, on the south side of 12th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs; size of house 21 by 42 feet; will be newly painted throughout; extra large yard; gas and all water conveniences; location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, Smith & Lawrence, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

OFFICES TO LET.—OFFICES ON FIRST floor, in rear, of building No. 60 Wall-st., suitable for a broker. Also, front basement of same building, or an Insurance Company. Apply to the janitor in the building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST FORTY-sixth-st., near 5th-av., a new and complete four-story brown-stone house in perfect order, and with immediate possession. A. P. MAN,
No. 64 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For further particulars, apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STOBY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 22 Henry-st. Rent low, and nearly all taken in board. To a good tenant favorable terms will be given. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 21 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. W. STEPHENSON, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7, New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE corner of 4th and Mercer sts.; the entrance on 4th-st. will be altered to suit the tenant. Apply to Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 229 West 20th-st., in good order and with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT AND REAR building No. 11 Clark-st., light front and rear; now used as a carpenter shop, shoe shop and cabinet maker's; very cheap. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 273 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES, NOS. 51 and 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway, Carpet Warehouse. Very cheap.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 220 4TH-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 125 MERCER-ST., SUITable for a grocery-store, saloon, &c. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Rent low to a good tenant.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,400 horse-power.

PART OF BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRSTclass furnished house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three-story, high stoop; rent $90 a month.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A moderate-sized three-story house, with all modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood, not south of Atlantic, nor east of Court-st.; rent not to exceed $600. Family small. Address Box No. 2 974 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE IN the country, within one hour of the New-York City Hall, and of convenient access; of from one to five acres, and a value from $7,000 to $12,000; on the Hudson preferred. Address, with owner's name and full particulars, G. L. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

ROOM WANTED.—A WIDOW WISHES TO obtain a small room, in a quiet, respectable family, between Broome and 10th-sts. The best of City reference Payment in advance. Address G. L. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for three weeks.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MEDIUM-SIZED house in good order and pleasantly located, between 11th and 34th sts., for a small family—responsible tenant. Address Box No. 1,527 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SNUG LITTLE house, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, J. W., Box No. 1,456 Post-office.

COAL.

COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH, (Peach Orchard,) and Broad Mountain, properly screened; also, Cumberland, English house Cannel, and Halliburton's Liverpool Orrel, of the first qualities, recently imported; all at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rosand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the N. Y. Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.
GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway.
Author's address, 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL practice in this City at No. 64 East 22d-st., from Tuesday, March 5, to May 1, 1861. Chronic diseases cured in a few minutes without pain.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury; or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemound, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Send for them and escape quackery. N. B.—Foul diseases not treated. Dr. THIERS' office No. 62 6th-av., second block above 4th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.

The following Annual Report of the Clerk of the Board for 1860, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers, and in document form.
JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the requirements of law, (see Revised Statutes, 5th Edition, Vol. I., Chap. 12, Article 1, Section 57,) the following statement is respectfully submitted. JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT *of all Amounts Audited and Allowed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for bills, &c., from Jan. 10, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861:*

Date when Allowed.	To whom Allowed, and for what Purpose.	Amount of Claim.	Amount Audited and Allowed.
1860.			
Oct. 22,	George G. Ruch do.....	97 75	97 75
Oct. 22,	Charles J. Warren, Board of Witnesses.....	403 50	403 50
Oct. 22,	New-York Inebriate Asylum.....	4,336 00	4,336 00
Oct. 22,	C. Lockwood & Co., articles for County Clerk....	11 12	11 12
Oct. 22,	P. McMahon, glazing for House of Detention.....	8 75	8 75
Oct. 22,	J. Wright, medical services at Fourth District Police Court.....	28 00	18 00
Oct. 22,	R. Murphy, repairs of Court of Common Pleas.	25 00	25 00
Oct. 22,	H. Ecker, repairs of Court of C mmon Pleas.	70 00	70 00
Oct. 22,	A. Yost, repairs of do.....	313 01	311 07
Oct. 22,	Alex. Proudfoot, do.....	570 94	570 94
Oct. 24,	Baker & Godwin, printing for suit of Commissioners of Records.....	50 00	50 00
Oct. 22,	E. F. Underhill, repting do.	35 00	35 00
Oct. 22,	J. H. Tobitt, printing minutes of the Board.....	401 46	401 46
Oct. 29,	F. Moneghan, repairing books for County Clerk..	553 16	553 16
Oct. 29,	E. A. Woodward, extending Personal Tax book....	130 78	130 78
Oct. 29,	J. & J. Kiersted, extending 2d Ward Tax Book.....	22 62	22 62
Oct. 29,	R. E. Selmes, extending 3d and 16th do. do.....	83 70	83 70
Oct. 29,	J. A. K. Duval, extending 6th Ward Tax Book....	18 39	18 39
Oct. 29,	E. A. Woodward, extending 7th Ward Tax Book..	46 20	46 20
Oct. 29,	F. Webb, extending 8th and 14th Ward Tax Book....	69 53	69 53
Oct. 29,	Kellock & Field, extending 10th Ward Tax Book..	26 27	26 27
Oct. 29,	S. H. Knapp, do. extending 16th Ward Tax Book....	42 53	42 34
Oct. 29,	Wm. W. Burnham, extending 18th Ward Tax do..	94 33	94 33
Oct. 29,	N. D. Thayer, extending 19th Ward do., Ward Tax	110 25	110 25
Oct. 29,	Wm. H. Hill, extending tax in 20th Ward Book....	94 56	94 56
Oct. 29,	Wm. H. Gildersleeve, extending tax in 21st do..	82 48	82 48
Oct. 29,	E. A. Woodward, copying 7th Ward Tax Book.....	106 35	106 35
Oct. 29,	E. W. Taylor, copying 13th Ward Tax Book.....	61 02	61 02
Oct. 29,	S. H. Knapp, do. 15th Ward Tax Book.....	99 84	99 84
Oct. 29,	Wm. H. Hill, do. 20th Ward Tax Book.....	302 70	302 70
Oct. 29,	Wm. H. Gildersleeve, do. 21st Ward Tax Book....	268 66	268 66
Oct. 29,	E. A. Woodward, do. Personal Tax Book.....	277 80	277 80
Oct. 29,	Geo. H. Stout & Co., preparing lists of Inspectors and Canvassers.....	50 00	50 00
Oct. 29,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chair for Supr. Court..	99 00	99 00
Oct. 29,	John F. Trow, Directories for County.....	11 50	11 50
Nov. 8,	Thomas Outwater, extending tax 4th Ward Book..	27 58	27 58
Nov. 8,	Jas. I. J. Kiersted, do. 5th Ward Book.....	33 28	33 28
Nov. 8,	Chas. H. Quail, do. 9th and 17th Ward Book....	116 92	116 92
Nov. 8,	E. W. Taylor, do 13th do..	26 94	26 94
Nov. 8,	C. D. Birdseye, do. 19th do., 1st Vol.....	125 93	125 93
Nov. 8,	J. I. J. Kiersted, copying Tax Book 2d Ward.....	52 68	52 68
Nov. 8,	Thos. Outwater, do. 4th do.	55 17	55 17
Nov. 8,	Jas. I. J. Kiersted, do. 5th Ward Book.....	77 67	77 67
Nov. 8,	John A. K. Duvall, do. 6th Ward Book.....	50 16	50 16
Nov. 8,	F. Webb, do. 8th & 14th do.	165 39	165 39
Nov. 8,	Thos. Douglas do. 9th do..	154 92	154 92
Nov. 8,	Kellock & Field, do. 10th do.....	59 55	59 55
Nov. 8,	John W. Bennett, do. 17th do.....	131 58	131 58
Nov. 8,	Wm. W. Burnham, do. 18th do.....	206 19	206 19
Nov. 8,	C. D. Birdseye, do 1st Vol. 19th do.....	252 60	252 60
Nov. 8,	N. D Thayer, do. 2d Vol. 19th do.....	234 18	234 18
Nov. 8,	Valentine & Butler, safes for Register.....	808 00	808 00
Nov. 8,	Pennsylvania Coal Co., for coal for County.....	304 50	304 50
Nov. 8,	R. P. Rogers, storing coal for County.....	41 87	41 87
Nov. 8,	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County.....	124 50	124 50
Nov. 8,	W. L. S Barrison, printing for the County.....	579 12	579 12
Nov. 8,	Banks & Brothers, books for the County.....	250 00	250 00
Nov. 14,	Appropriation for iron work on County Jail.....	800 00	800 00
Nov. 14,	Jacob Van Tine extending tax in 1st Ward Book..	31 38	31 38
Nov. 14,	Jno. G. Leefe, do. 11th and 2d vol. 22d Ward Book..	173 77	173 77
Nov. 14,	A. S. Cady, do. 1st vol. 22d Ward Book.....	88 47	88 47
Nov. 14,	Jacob Van Tine copying 1st & 1st vol. 22d Ward Book	254 31	254 31
Nov. 14,	John G. Leefe, do. 11th & 2d vol. 22d Ward Book..	361 15	355 71
Nov. 14,	Chas. Lockle repairs to seal of Court of Com. Pleas..	6 00	6 00
Nov. 14,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Marine Court.	183 50	183 50
Nov. 14,	P. C. Barker, making post mortem examinations..	30 00	30 00
Nov. 14,	J. T. Bates, do.....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	John Beach, do.....	165 00	165 00
Nov. 14,	Wooster Beach, do.....	95 00	95 00
Nov. 14,	Frederick Bedford, do.....	15 00	15 00
Nov. 14,	Alex. I. Bell, do.....	10 00	10 00
Nov. 14,	Geo. B. Bouton, do.....	125 00	125 00
Nov. 14,	Geo. W Carrington, do....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	Frank S Edwards, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	John Ferguson, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	Chas. A. Gallagher, do....	160 00	160 00
Nov. 14,	Alex. Hadden, do.....	15 00	15 00
Nov. 14,	S. S. Harris, do.....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	J. L. Hicks, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	Geo W Harrington, do....	15 00	15 00
Nov. 14,	J. W Hunt, do.....	10 00	1000
Nov. 14,	Alex. Hutchins, do.....	30 00	30 00
Nov. 14,	Erskine Mason, do.....	10 00	10 00
Nov. 14,	J. R. Page, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	James Parrish, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14	Eugene Peugnet, do.....	10 00	10 00
Nov. 14,	S. W. Pilcrim, do.....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	B A Segur, do.....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	Francis L. Town, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	Robert F. Wier, do.....	25 00	25 00
Nov. 14,	Thomas H. Whitney, do...	5 00	5 60
Nov. 14,	Keyser & Co., repairs to Register's Office.....	197 59	197 59
Nov. 14,	Keyser & Co., repairs to Court of Sessions, &c....	91 15	91 15
Nov. 14,	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses.....	588 35	261 35
Nov. 14,	H. McLeod, supplies for County Jail.....	281 00	181 00
Nov. 14,	Jno. Madgowan, serving subpœnas for Special Sess'n..	73 63	73 63
Nov. 14,	Geo. J. Ruch, do.....	73 50	73 50
Nov. 14,	M. L. Leman, stationery for the county.....	185 00	185 00
Nov. 14,	Thaddeus Davis & Co., do.	20 62	20 62
Nov. 14,	Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., do.....	72 50	72 50
Nov. 20,	Geo. H. Stout, work for Excise Commissioners'.	150 00	150 00
Nov. 20,	A. Hyler, repairs to Harlem Bridge.....	54 36	54 36
Nov. 20,	John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board...	424 04	424 04
Nov. 20,	R. Hoe & Co., press, &c., for Special Sessions.....	23 00	23 00
Nov. 20,	M. Dripps, maps for the county.....	16 00	16 00
Nov. 20,	Chas. W. Baker, printing Minutes of the

AUCTION SALES.

$11,000 WORTH OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
WORKS OF ART, RICH CARPETS, HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, &c.

ON MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock precisely, will be sold, at the dwelling house No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire beautiful furniture, &c., of the house. Parlors, dining-room library and chambers are beautifully furnished in rosewood, oak and mahogany, all new, having been made for the present owner within three months, and all will be sold positively to the highest bidder, for cash, without any postponement. Consisting in part of magnificent 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, cost $400, with stool and cloth cover, three full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle and velvet, silk and lace curtains, mantle and pier mirrors, etageres, sofas, lounges, French chairs, Turkish chairs, and lounges in velvet, marble pedestals, brozzes, paintings, vases, with a large variety of elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, bureaus, elegant bedsteads, mirrors, clocks, rich cut-glass of all kinds, silverware, ivory cutlery, French chairs, oak buffet extension-table &c. This will be a rare chance for housekeepers and the trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. R. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of really choice oil paintings, most of them originals and bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found the following choice pictures:
CATTLE PIECE VAN SEVERDONCK,
DOGS AND PIGEONS, HENRIETTA RONNER,
CABINET LANDSCAPE, KOEK KOEK,
LARGE MARINE CANNEMANS,
INTERIOR, LION
A superb copy of HUNTING PARTY after WOUVERMAN.
Also, many other fine paintings, by Smets, Redig, Deuy, Coutenel, Carpentero, and others. The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 23 day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOM No. 64 CEDAR-ST., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.—THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE SALESROOM.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of a large assortment of elegant rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, in suite; Turkish lounges and easy chairs, elegant pier mirrors, rich lace curtains and cornices, enameled cottage suites, gas chandeliers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glass and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, bronze and ormolu clocks, decorated vases, office desks, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE ON SATURDAY. Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John P. Crosby, Referee:

NEW-BOWERY and MADISON-ST.—A lot of ground, with front of 52.8 on westerly side New-Bowery, and 51.3 on south side Madison-st., and about 62 feet from Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN—6 lots and frame houses Nos. 102 and 104 Front, and Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adams-st., 55x102 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable 17th Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 16, AT 1 o'clock, at our sale rooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a number of top and no-top buggies, rockaways, &c., one very stylish; two-seat park phaeton, City built; two very light no-top road-wagons in good order; also, a variety of second-hand vehicles, double and single harness, whips, blankets, robes, &c. Sale positive.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. 50 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; China, glass, and silver ware; table cutlery, &c. Also, a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 188 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements; gas fixtures go with the house. Lot 22x98 feet 9 inches.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, Silver-plated Tea, Dessert and Tablespoons, Forks, &c. Also, a note dated Oct. 19, 1860, for six months, for $291.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, carpets, mirrors, sewing machines, mattresses, feather-beds, curtains, kitchenware, &c.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, ladies', portfolio, document, detective, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business (ruled or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 33 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness, and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintingly; for thus shall it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than MIDNIGHT from the worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 74 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 36 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860	$6,013,855 20

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 63—	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,087 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 45	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,942 34—	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	40,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60—	$6,989,856 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135 000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12

Net Increase in Cash Assets	$976,001 14
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860	$35 319,379
Amount issued during the year	5,051,291
Total	$40,370,670
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead	2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861	$37,397,583

Of which are:

For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1 314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750—	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,833
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591

Of which are;

For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	255—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY.
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....CHARTERED 1824. $200,000

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
J ACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULRE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH J. MISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITE & WRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMIannual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMER "LONG ISLAND" LEAVES James Slip every week day, at 2.30 P. M., for Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point and Glen Cove, extending the trips on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Oyster Bay, Lloyd's Dock and Northport, commencing Saturday, Feb. 16.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 459 CANAL-ST.,
Corner of Varick-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
From 10 A. M. to 2; and from 5 to 7 P. M.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT.....President.
GEORGE SEELEY.....Vice-President.
JOHN McLEAN.....Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN.....Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL.....Attorney and Counsel.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000.

This Bank has received on deposit during the last 21 months, $455,410 29.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assignees in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit made by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

E. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

$3,000 OR $4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage. Address INVESTMENT, Box No. 53 *Times* Office, with particulars, describing property, &c.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fali Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Copay, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsoming, destempring, or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEIN & KEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mch 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WATTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, by second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16
C

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

tile territory uncultivated in Texas, and may have ere long the silver mines of Arizona, and the teeming States of Mexico, to populate and reduce to agricultural productiveness—it seems to us shortsighted, weak and sentimental to preclude forever, by fundamental enactment, the adoption of a policy that may become essential to our appropriate growth and expansion, and to our successful competition with the hypocritical nations of Europe.

But the Constitution as adopted, is only provisional and temporary, and may, therefore, be excusable on that account. We hope the permanent Government will be made and established speedily, and without reference to anything going on outside of the Confederate States. There have complete success within their grasp, if they will only act fearlessly and with the confidence of men who are competent to control their destinies. Too great a deference and delay for the Border States still in the Union, will only encourage their dilatoriness and prolong their stay. Let the Confederate States but perform their duty, and their whole duty to themselves irrespective of the others, and we will answer for the result in a final Confederacy of all the Slave States.

Montgomery Correspondence of the Mercury.

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, Feb. 10, 1861.

The Provisional Constitution being disposed of, I understand that yesterday a Committee was raised, of two from each State, to frame and report a permanent Constitution for the Confederacy. The members of this Committee from your State, I learn, are Mr. RHETT and Mr. CHESNUT. Not much was done in the Provisional Constitution by way of improvement on the abandoned United States Constitution. The taxing power seems as vague as in the United States Constitution; whilst there is an implied stigma on the institution of Slavery, by going beyond the Constitution of the United States, which only authorized Congress, after a certain time, to prohibit the African Slave trade; whereas, it is *prohibited* in the Provisional Constitution itself. All debates on the Constitution being secret, the course of your delegation is unknown, but the Conventions of Alabama and Georgia both instructed their delegates to prohibit it in the Constitution. I suppose it to be a *beg* to the frontier States, which is about as respectable as the present course of those States, who are begging the Abolitionists. So far, the Abolitionists have shown most decidedly the highest and most consistent spirit in vindicating their positions and principles. As the Congress has adopted all the nine volumes of the United States laws, tariff and all, I do not see what is to keep the Congress long here. If there is to be no war, they can certainly rise by the 4th of March, and by that time this fact will be known, if it is to exist. I believe it will *not* exist. If the frontier States do not join us, and join their Northern confederates, they will control them, and then there will be *no war*; and if they join us there will be *no war*. In either event, therefore, there will be *no war*. War from Fort Sumter, since Col. HAYNE'S return is followed by no action, is here considered as past *hoping for*. Fighting in South Carolina is confined to the Poet's Corner in the *Mercury*—that is what an Alabamian said to me to-day.

Progress of the War.

The war fever has penetrated the Green Mountains. The Burlington *Times* brings us the following proclamation, from which it will be seen that *Winooski* is arming. *Hull*, in Massachusetts, has not yet been heard from:

WINOOSKI IS ARMING.

To the Editor of the Times:

In your paper of the 4th inst., your correspondent expressed fears of existing danger, that the arsenal and other public property, in our sister City of Vergennes, might be taken, and recommends that both cities double their police forces. In consequence of this suggestion, upon the last assembling of the *Winooski City* authority, it was resolved: That, in view of the present threatening difficulties, our city police *should* be doubled, and that the *Mayor*, Aldermen and Common Council should all be armed, as well as the police, each with a Sharpe's rifle, Colt's pistol, and *small side* arms, and that all the military companies, *independent* and others, with the Flying Artillery, and every other available arm or means of defence, be, at once, put upon *a war footing* to protect our sister City of Vergennes, together with all the small villages around the City of Winooski, in case of the expected attack.

I will add, that we intend to offer our services to Gen. SCOTT or WOOL as the case may require, and also to propose to the Administration to take the job of retaking Florida, *provided* we can engage your Howard Guards to go to keep the alligators off, while we capture and yoke and ring them.

Dated at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Winooski, this 5th day of February, A.D. 1861, and in the reign of BUCHANAN the First,—the last year and—thank God—the last month.

Cadets Appointed to West Point.

LIST OF CADETS APPOINTED "AT LARGE" BY THE PRESIDENT, FEB. 13, 1861.

1. R. Buchanan Wade, son of Lieut-Col. R Dean Arden Wade, who was twice breveted for gallantry in the Florida war, and at Molino del Rey, and died of wounds received at Churubusco.

2. Randolph Ridgely, son of Capt. Randolph Ridgely, who was distinguished in Florida, breveted for brilliant conduct at the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and distinguished at the storming of Monterey, where he died.

3. Charles W. Morris, son of the late Commodore Morris, a distinguished and gallant officer of the Navy, who was with Commodore Hull at the capture of the *Guerriere*, and with Commodore Bainbridge in the capture of a frigate, and who died in the service.

4. Henry Brockholst Ledyard, grandson of Gen. Lewis Cass.

5. Theophilus H. Holmes, Jr., son of Major T. H. Holmes, of the Army, who was breveted for gallant conduct at Montery.

6. Frederick W. Smith, son of Hon. William Smith, of Virginia.

7. Ormsby M. Mitchell, Jr., son of Prof. Mitchell, Director of the Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories.

8. Thomas Lee Brent, son of the late Capt. Brent, of the Army, who served in Florida and Mexico, was breveted for gallant conduct at Buena Vista, and died in the service.

9. James D. Graham, son of Major Lawrence Pike Graham, of the Army, who was breveted for gallant conduct at Resaca de la Palma.

10. Robert M. Magraw, whose ancestors served with distinction in the Revolutionary war.

The following additional appointments have been made to fill vacancies created by the resignation and dismissal of Cadets appointed "at large."

11. James B. Breese, (reappointed.)

12. Satterlee Clarke Plummer, son of Capt. J. B. Plummer, of the Army.

13. Charles H. Cockey, whose ancestors were distinguished in the Revolutionary war.

14. S. Lane Hayman, a descendant of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Wm. Gadsby, Jr., is appointed from the District of Columbia.

The World's Highway.

A LECTURE BY DR. SOLGER, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LATE GEORGE SCHROETER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1861.

R. Solger, LL.D.:

SIR: As the Committee appointed by the American Geographical and Statistical Society to invite you to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the widow and children of the late GEORGE SCHROETER, their chartographer, we now respectfully address you.

Mr. SCHROETER, as you are aware, was engaged at the time of his death in completing the series of outline maps and charts which have since been published by Messrs. REID & Co. In a short time, doubtless, when the merits of his works are known and appreciated by the public, his family will receive a moderate yet sufficient income, but at present his widow and four infant children are entirely dependent upon the liberality of his friends. It has been thought that if you would kindly give a lecture under the auspices of this Society and the other friends of the deceased, that, besides paying a public tribute to his worth and merit, his family might be aided pecuniarily.

Under these circumstances we would respectfully request you to deliver a lecture, leaving the subject and the time to your own selection.

We are, Sir, yours very respectfully,

Archibald Russell, Frederick Prime, F. A. Conkling, Committee.

To Messrs. Archibald Russell, Frederick Prime and F. A. Conkling, Committee of the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter inviting me to deliver a lecture for the benefit of Mrs. SCHROETER, under the auspices of the Geographical Society. I accept the invitation from such a source as an honor, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to be called upon to contribute to such an object.

I propose, subject to your convenience, Monday, the 18th inst., for the evening of the lecture, and for a subject, "The World's Highway."

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant, R. SOLGER.

GRAMERCY-PARK HOUSE, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

A Fight with the Indians.

CAPTURE OF A COMANCHE CAMP BY COL. CRITTENDEN AND HIS MEN.

Under date of Barclay's Fort, New-Mexico, Jan. 11, S. D. WATROUS writes to the St. Louis *Republican* a full account of the recent fight between Col. CRITTENDEN'S Command and a number of Comanches. The former numbering 100 mounted Riflemen, left Fort Union on Dec. 26, and on Jan. 2 came upon a camp of 175 lodges. The women and children at once took refuge in the mountains, while the warriors came forward boldly to meet their assailants. One gallant fellow, supposed to be a chief, rushed madly up nearly to the muzzles of the rifles, waving his shield and encouraging his followers to the charge, while his arrows were sent thick and fast into the ranks of his enemies. He seemed to court death—and he found it. The rifles of Lieut. JACKSON and two others were levelled, and he fell, pierced by three balls at the same moment Col. CRITTENDEN'S orders were to take deliberate aim and make every shot tell, and so well were they carried out that the Indians were obliged to take refuge in a ridge of rocks near at hand, whence, under shelter, they annoyed the soldiers exceedingly. By deploying the troops as skirmishers, the savages were eventually driven from their hiding places, leaving ten warriors dead on the field, while not a single man of Col. CRITTENDEN'S force lost his life, and but three were wounded. The troops entered the valley at 8 in the morning and left it at 4 in the evening. The number of men engaged in the action was fifty-five, the rest were guarding the horses and packs.

VELOCITY OF THE TIDAL WAVE IN BOSTON HARBOR.—From observations made by the Coast Survey, it has been determined that the tidal wave in Boston harbor flows in from the sea at the rate of fifty miles per hour. The wave travels the entire distance from Boston Lower Light to the Charleston Dry Dock in twelve minutes.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Probable Speedy Surrender of Gaeta.

RESULT OF THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Condition of the Dispute Between Prussia and Denmark.

Interesting Financial and Commercial News.

RISE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 31st ult., arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, bringing £18,472 in specie.

The *Australasian* reached Liverpool at about 1½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

The Cunard Company announces that the *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 5th of February, would be the last departure of their screw-line for the present, owing to the falling off in shipments to the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London on the 28th ultimo, the subject of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph route was discussed. Capt. Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK read a paper giving an account of his recent surveys in the *Bulldog*, and showing the practicability of the route. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT also read a paper by Capt. ALLAN YOUNG, who commanded the steam-yacht *Fox*, containing his recommendations as to the several landing places of the cable. Another paper was read by Dr. JOHN RAE, giving an account of his journey across the largest of the Faroe Islands and part of Iceland. And a fourth paper was read by Col. SHAFFNER, in which he explained the working of the telegraph circuits, either in short stages or from Scotland direct to America. Discussion upon the various papers was adjourned till the next meeting of the Society.

The prospectus of the new India loan had been issued in London. The amount is £3,000,000 sterling, in 5 per cent. stock, redeemable on and after 1870, upon one year's notice.

The political crisis in America continued to be a leading topic almost daily in the journals, and among business men it formed the principal subject for discussion and speculation. Mr. SEWARD'S speech had been published at considerable length in the newspapers, and its merits were freely canvassed. The London *Times* applauds Mr. SEWARD'S arguments that South Carolina is guilty of rebellion, and says that they are the principles which should have been laid down by President BUCHANAN. It further says, however, that with this important exception, it does not see much to admire in the speech.

Orders for the discharge of about 1,200 artisans and laborers had been received in the dockyards at Chatham and Sheerness.

The steamer *Queen Victoria*, which recently ran ashore at Plymouth, while *en route* for India with a large quantity of the Indian telegraph cable on board, had been floated and be ched for repairs.

The London *Herald* says it is very generally understood that the shipping question will be brought before Parliament by Government in the early part of the coming session.

An important conference on the affairs of India—mainly, it is supposed, with reference to the culture of cotton—was to be held at Manchester on the 31st ult., under the auspices of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

A young man, named THOMAS DONIGAN, hailing from Boston, Mass., had committed a murder in Liverpool by stabbing, and had also nearly killed his father. He had avoided arrest.

FRANCE.

The Paterson-Bonaparte cause was postponed till the 1st of February for the reply and the speech of the Public Minister. The arguments were expected to be brought to a close on that day, and the judgment would probably be given a day or two thereafter.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, ordering the creation of a medal in commemoration of the expedition to China, which will be bestowed on all those who have taken part in the expedition.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* alludes to a report that the French Government had instructed its Envoy at Berlin to demand explanations touching the speech of King WILLIAM to his generals.

A pamphlet was about to appear in Paris, entitled *Prussia and the Treaties of Vienna*. The Emperor is represented as the champion of nationalities, and it gives the King of Prussia to understand that if he does not mind what he is about, France may make war upon him in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

The belief was assiduously cultivated in Paris that the military preparations made in Prussia, professedly on account of the difference with Denmark, are in reality intended for a war with France. Prussia and Austria, it is given out, are on the eve of an anti-French alliance, and Saxony and Bavaria will join.

An important reduction in telegraphic charges between France and England was announced for the 1st of February, and modifications were also to take place throughout France.

The report of M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate, on the publicity to be given to the debates of the Chambers, recommends that the reports of the shorthand writers for the *Moniteur* shall be furnished at the same time to the other papers.

The London *Times* speaks of friendly representations on the part of England being likely to lead very shortly to important modifications in the French navigation laws.

Trade in France is represented as being confined within the narrowest limits. The Paris Flour market was dull and prices rather lower. Wheat, however, was unchanged.

The Bourse on the 29th was buoyant and animated, and rentes closed at 68f. 5c.

ITALY.

A fresh circular had been addressed from Gaeta to the Ministers of FRANCIS II. at the different Courts. It states that the King is resolved to meet to the end all the perils of his position.

The Spanish frigates quitted Gaeta simultaneously with the French.

The elections to the Italian Parliament were conducted with order and tranquility.

The number of elections definitely known on the 28th was 200, of which 20 are of the opposition party. GARIBALDI and PORRO have been elected at Naples.

The members from Turin are CAVOUR, MIGLIETTI and CASSINIS. Among the deputies elected in the Provinces are Gen. Cialdini, Admiral Persano, Gen. Sirtori, Signors Malenebrini, Fabrizzli, Robetti, Gen. Lamarmora, Signor Ratazzi, and other satisfactory names. The results of the elections in Southern Italy had not been received. Baron RICASOLI was amongst the members returned for Florence.

The latest dispatch from Turin relative to the elections, is dated the 30th, and says:

"The elections for North Italy are now all known. They secure a large majority to the Government. In Lombardy they are better than they were last year. The Mazzinian party has been completely beaten. The returns from Naples are good. It is calculated that two-thirds of the elected are favorable to the Government.

The first news from Sicily is very good. Messina, Syracuse, and Catania have returned leaders of the moderate party. CRISPI has been defeated at Palermo."

A dispatch of the 29th, from Naples, says that a flag of truce was sent on the 27th from Gaeta to the Italian fleet. An Italian steamer immediately proceeded to the fortress, and the firing was afterwards suspended on both sides. Deserters from the Bourbon army speak of a project to surrender Gaeta.

Sundry modifications in the Neapolitan tariff are announced. The export duty on rags is reduced 25 per cent., and in the duty on oils there is also a reduction.

AUSTRIA.

The *Independance Belge* professes to have received confirmation of its statement that a verbal communication had been made by Prince METTERNICH to M. THOUVENEL, in which Austria declared that she should consider as a *casus belli* with Piedmont an attack by GARIBALDI on any point whatever of the Austrian territory. It is added that Austria expressed the wish to respect Lombardy, and that M. THOUVENEL observed that if, in an eventuality such as that which Prince METTERNICH referred to, the Austrian Government employed German federal contingents, France would consider that fact a violation of the principle of non-intervention.

Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and LEVEZ, as the representatives of an English Company, are said to have offered to supply Austria with ten steamers, armed with rifled cannon, and Austria is said to have sent a Commission to England to inquire into the matter.

The Austrian Government is said to anticipate outbreaks in Hungary, and to have made full preparations to suppress them.

PRUSSIA.

The report that France had demanded explanations on account of the speeches delivered by the King, was denied in Ministerial and Diplomatic quarters at Berlin. In the commission appointed by the Prussian Chamber of Representatives, to indite the address in reply to the Royal speech, a proposition to insert a paragraph declaring that the consolidation of Italy was in the interest of Europe, was lost by a majority of one only, ten against and nine for.

The *Indépendance* says Gen. DE LA MARMORA'S mission to Berlin is to reassure Prussia as to the intentions of Piedmont with regard to Germany, to induce her to recognise the possession of Venetia as a necessity for Italy, and a danger for Austria and the Germanic Confederation; to make it clear that the two Powers which, the one in Germany and the other in Italy, represent the principles of constitutional liberty, are the soul of the nationalities to which they belong, and have every reason for maintaining the most intimate relation of friendship. Also to show that if these overtures are rejected, Italy will be forced more than ever to unite herself to France, and to accept all the consequences of that alliance and the obligations it may entail.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh says:

"The negotiations between the banks of St. Petersburg and the Bank of France in reference to the exchange of gold for silver, have failed."

The Emperor of Russia is said to have refused his sanction at the last moment.

Prince ORLOFF, President of the Ministry and the Council of the Empire, had tendered his resignation on account of ill health. He was temporarily replaced by M. DE CLADOFF.

It was reported that the *corps d'armée* stationed in the provinces of Lithunia and Volhunia were to advance to the frontiers of the empire, and would be replaced by troops from the interior of Russia. The soldiers on furlough had already been recalled, and the formation of three *corps d'armée* on a war footing had been ordered, which are to be ready by March 1, next, one to march to the Pruth, the second to the frontiers of Poland, and the third to any other destination that may be required.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The papers contain their usual correspondence, &c., from India and China, but as the American portion of theses mail came forward by the *Canada*, the news in general has been fully anticipated.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing at Hong Kong on the 15th of December, says His Excellency Mr. WARD was to sail that day in the frigate *Niagara*.

The statement that Lord ELGIN had gone to Japan is not confirmed, but Sir HOPE GRANT had gone on a visit to that country.

The United States ships-of-war *Niagara*, *John Adams*, *Hartford* and *Saginaw*, were all at Hong Kong on the 15th of December.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

A decided improvement was observable in the funds. Consols on the 29th advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., closing firm at 91⅜@⅝ for Money, and 91⅝@92 for account. The improvement on the Paris Bourse, and the fact of gold flowing to the Bank, were the chief incentives to the rise.

In the Discount market the demand was active at full rates. The applications at the Bank of England were to a moderate extent.

Additional failures in the Levant trade, including D. NAVOONE, P. C SALVAGO & Co., and S. P. BIZINIA of London, and D. E. RODOCANACHI of Manchester, had been announced.

American Railway Securities were in active request in London, on the 29th, at advanced prices.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	85 @ 87	85½
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1875	84 @ 86	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	32 @ 31d.	31 2 1 2 d.
Do. do. all paid	66 @ 68	67 8
Mich. Cen. (s. f'd) 8 ₱ ct. 1st m.'82	87 @ 89	
Do. Bonds	87 @ 89	88
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	85 @ 87	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	93 @ 95 x.c.	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c.con. bs. 1876	93 @ 95 x.c.	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	73
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ₱c. '67	89 @ 91	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱c. '83, assent.	76 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱c., '62, '71, '75, do.	57 @ 62	
Do. shares, assented	29 @ 30	30 29¼
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	86 @ 88	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 30—A. M.

COTTON—The market is dull, and prices are a shade easier, although Friday's quotations are nominally continued. The sales of Monday and Tuesday were only about 12,000 bales—including 5,000 for speculation and export.

Trade at Manchester is very dull. There was nothing done yesterday in cloth, and but very little in yarns. Prices of both were irregular, and a shade lower.

BREADSTUFFS—MESSRS RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that the pressure to sell which prevailed at the departure of the *Canada* had abated, and at yesterday's market the depression was quite recovered. Wheat was in moderate demand, at Friday's prices. Western (Winter) Red, 12s. 2d.@12s 3d. Southern Red, 12s. 6d.@12s 9d. White Southern, 14s.@15s. Flour slow, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for extra State. Other kinds nominal. Corn in better request, and closed 6d. better; Mixed, 37s. 6d.; Yellow, 38s.@38s. 3d.; White, slow, 39s @39s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork very quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon in limited demand at 50s @ 51s. for good long middles, rib in. Lard slow and nominal at 57s. 6d. @59s. Tallow quiet, but unchanged.

PRODUCE—Resin rather higher; sales of common at 4s. 7d. @4s. 8d. Spirits of Turpentine 31s. Sugars quiet. Coffee—No sales reported. Rice steady. Sales of Philadelphia Bark at 9s. 6d. Ashes dull; Pots 29s; Pearls, 29s. 6d. @30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and both English and foreign WHEAT rather lower. SUGARS quiet, and 6d. @1s. cheaper. COFFEE firm. TEA very firm. RICE in limited demand; prices unaltered. TALLOW quiet, and a shade lower; Y. C, 59s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. SCOTCH PIG IRON, 49s. @49s. 3d.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

Daily News City Article, (Wednesday Evening.)

The funds closed about ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, and British Railway Stocks decidedly higher than yesterday. In discount market the rate for good bills was 6¾ to 7 ₱ cent. lower.

Times City Article.

The English funds closed at a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent., in consequence of rather heavy sales for the account, and the receipt of unfavorable quotations from Paris. In the general discount market there was a better supply of money, but little or no business was done below 7 ₱ cent. At the Bank the applications were on a large scale. On the Stock Exchange short loans on Government Securities could be obtained at 5½ ₱ cent. or less. There were no transactions in Gold at the Bank to-day. The last price from Paris this evening shows a sudden fall of more than ⅜ ₱ cent. in the 3 ₱ cent.

LONDONDERRY—Thursday.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Portland on 19th inst, arrived here to-day, and having landed all her mails, proceeded to Liverpool. News anticipated. New Treasury loan awarded. All bidders under 11 per cent. Stocks higher. Illinois Central closed 40⅜. Ship *Globus*, from Hamburg, burnt at sea. All hands saved but one. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Opening prices—Consols, Money, 91⅛@¼; Consols, account, 91¾@⅞; New Threes, 91⅛.

The Freshet on the Hudson.

The river is gradually falling, and the probability is that no further damage will be done. There is yet no crossing from Greenbush to Albany, as the ice is a stationary mass. The passengers by the Hudson River Railroad proceed to Troy without changing cars, and the Albany passengers then take stages for that city. The Stockport Bridge is rebuilt, and yesterday the trains arrived at their respective destinations on time. The break was a very serious one, the piles of the bridge being carried bodily away by the force of the current and the immense masses of ice. The river was broken up for nearly a mile and a half each side of the bridge, and the country flooded for a considerable distance around. The officers of the Company have been on the spot superintending the work day and night. By Monday the bridge will be stronger than ever.

THE ABSON CASE.—It was expected that Mr. ABSON'S case would come up before the Hudson County Court yesterday, in reference to newly-discovered evidence of importance. It is understood that Mr. ZABRISKIE, counsel for the condemned man, was absent from the City. It is doubtful, however, if any effort will be made for a new trial, and on Monday, at 11 o'clock, Judge OGDEN will pronounce the sentence.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Kansas Aid Bill Passed—The New-York Street Commissioners—The Divorce Bill Lost, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The two houses had sessions last evening.

The Senate manipulated the Divorce Bill—the House agonized through the Appropriation Budget and the bill to give Kansas $50,000. The latter was finally passed by a very decisive vote, only some 16 in the negative.

In the House this morning, there was little or nothing done. Though they were four mortal hours in session, there were but two or three events that are worth rehearsing.

One of these was the action on the bill to arm the State, which was up, talked about for a short time, and then laid over by unanimous consent,

Another was the refusal of the House, ayes 40, nays 61, to adjourn over from the 28th inst. to the 7th of March.

On motion of HARRY ARCULARIUS the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the City and County of New-York be, and is hereby, requested to furnish this body, at the earliest possible moment, the following information:

The amount paid to Commissioners for opening streets in said City and County in the last ten years;

The names of the several Commissioners, and the amount paid to each;

The titles of the works on which they were engaged;

Also, the names of the counsel, surveyors, clerks and persons engaged in such openings, with the amount paid to each of them;

Also, the various works now waiting confirmation, together with the amounts claimed by the several persons employed thereon; and such other information connected with the subject as can be obtained from the books in his department relative to street opening, for the time specified and embraced in this resolution.

I should not wonder if this inquiry developed some facts that will startle the New-York community.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. MANIERRE introduced bills to repeal the Fourteenth-street Railroad grant. Also, the grant for a line through Avenue D.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to repeal the act of last Winter, which prohibited the Common Council of New-York from making grants to companies whose roads did not begin and terminate in the City.

The bill to give the case of JAMES W. WHITE *vs.* JOHN CLANCY preference over all the other causes on the calendar, was introduced. It gives either party the right to call it on, by giving ten days' notice to the adverse party.

Mr. J. M. MURPHY introduced a bill to amend the law relative to supporting adjoining walls. I copy it entire:

SECTION 1. Whenever any excavation shall be hereafter made to a depth of more than twenty feet below the top of the street curb, upon any lot or piece of land in the City and County of New-York, and there shall be a party or other wall of the depth of twenty feet below the top of street curb, or with foundations twenty feet below the top of the street curb, adjoining to and alongside of such excavation, the person causing such excavation to be made shall, at his own expense, preserve such wall or walls from injury, and so support the same that it shall remain as stable as before such excavation was made. But the person so causing such excavation to be made shall not be obliged to preserve such wall or walls, or support the same as hereinbefore provided, or be liable for any injury to such wall or walls, unless the owner and occupant of the building of which such wall or walls may form a part, or of the land upon which such wall or walls are built, and the person or persons entitled to, and in the use and occupation of such wall or walls, shall allow the person so causing such excavation, and his servants and agents, the necessary license and facilities to enter into and upon such building, land and premises, and upon such wall or walls, and to use and take all necessary and proper measures and means to preserve and protect such wall or walls from injury, and to support the same.

SEC. 2. The act entitled "An act respecting excavations in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," passed Jan. 24, 1855, is hereby repealed, so far as the same relates to the City and County of New-York.

This ought to receive the attention of property-holders. The law sought to be repealed has worked well. I can see no good reason for a change. At present, those building may go to the depth of twelve feet. That is as deep as should be allowed, unless the party desiring to go deeper is compelled to shore up the adjoining buildings at his own expense.

Senator ROBERTSON introduced a bill, this morning, to increase the salaries of the Deputies to the Comptroller, Secretary of State, State Engineer, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, from $1,500 to $2,000 a year.

The Divorce bill came up for a third reading, and was lost. Ayes, 9; nays, 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Connolly, Goss, Hillhouse, Lapham, Prosser, Ramsay, Spinola and Truman.

NAYS—Messrs. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Ferry, Fiero, Gardiner, Grant, Kelly, Lawrence, McGraw, Manierre, Montgomery, Monroe, Murphy, Sessions and Williams.

A motion was made to reconsider this vote, and it was laid on the table. But I rather guess the measure is gone dead, and so those in bands will have to do as married folks do, for another year at least. While the bill was being read, Senator CONNOLLY made a gallant effort to introduce a section allowing divorced parties to marry again, but even that was denied.

A little stir was made by a motion of Senator CONNOLLY, to refer back to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages the bill relating to the management of the Central Park, which was reported by the Select Committee. The motion was stoutly resisted, and a motion passed to lay the subject on the table, which was lost, yeas 10, nays 14, and the bill finally referred back to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties by yeas 17, nays 7. You people of New-York think the management of the Central Park very perfect. So I do not think. It is always a mystery to me why certain persons are always so deeply interested whenever Park matters are before the Legislature. There is a contingent remainder somewhere, you may depend upon it, or these people would not be so sensitive about their corns.

The weather is again warmer, and since morning it has been raining steadily. The river is still impassable to boats, the mouth of the cut being jammed full of anchored ice. If the rain covers any considerable portion of the State, and continues through the night, there must be a very heavy and destructive freshet. The water in the river is slowly rising, but the ice below still remains firm. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15.

The bill to appropriate $50,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers came up to day from the Assembly.

Mr. FIERO asked the consent of the Senate to suspend the rules, and put the bill on a passage.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected.

Mr. MUNROE moved to refer the bill first to the Committee of the Whole. The motion was declared adopted, but a quorum not voting, Mr. SPINOLA raised a point of order. The motion required an unanimous consent.

Mr. LAPHAM, in the Chair, decided that the motion only required a two-third vote.

The bill was sent to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LAWRENCE brought in a bill to repeal the New-York City Railroad acts.

Mr. MANIERRE, a bill repealing the Fourteenth-street Railroad charter, and Avenue D Railroad act.

Mr. MURPHY, a bill relative to excavations in the City of New-York.

The bill to amend the divorce laws was read a third time and lost, the vote being 8 to 17.

The New-York Central Park bill was taken from the Committee of the Whole, and referred back to the Committee on Internal Affairs.

The motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill to amend the divorce law was laid on the table. The rules were then suspended, in order to take up the bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the people of Kansas.

Mr. SPINOLA opposed the bill, and a debate ensued, during which it was shown from the statements of C. C. HUTCHINSON, agent of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee, who has been actively laboring for the passage of the bill, that there are estimated to be 15,000 farms in Kansas—one to every seven inhabitants; estimate of seed required by the farmers, being unable to purchase, $152,450. At the rate of the army rations, 415,531 bushels of flour will be required for thirty weeks to keep the people from starvation at a cost of $520,000. For freight to Atchison a little over $83,000, and freight on one-third of the articles to the interior, $48,000, making a total of about $803,000 needed for the relief of the people. To obtain this amount, aid from the States as well as from private sources, will be needed.

After discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed, by ayes, 22; noes, 5.

The bill, therefore, goes before the Governor as it passed the Assembly, for his signature. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15.

The bill to appropriate half-a-million of dollars to arm and equip the Militia of the State came up for a third reading this morning.

Mr. HARDY asked the unanimous consent to amend the bill by providing for five-sixteenths of a mill-tax to cover the appropriation. Objected to.

Mr. ROBINSON then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee to amend it by adding a provision that none of the appropriation shall be expended unless it becomes necessary to call out the Militia for active service before the next meeting of the Legislature.

In support of the motion, Mr. ROBINSON expressed his belief that there would be no necessity to expend a single dollar of the appropriation; the National troubles were, as he firmly believed, in the process of adjustment, and at least all danger of a collision was nearly over. It was not likely that New-York would be called on to defend herself from invasion. If it was desired to apply the money in good faith to the public defence, then there could be no objection to the amendment proposed. If, as had been charged, the money was wanted only to be spent in military parade and show, he should be opposed to taking half a million dollars out of the pockets of the taxpayers for such a purpose.

Before the question was put, Mr. PIERCE moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to.

A large number of bills were reported favorably from the Committees, among them, To prevent throwing salt in the streets of New-York; To enable schools of the Children's Aid Society to share in the distribution of the Common School Fund.

The Senate bill to aid the Government of the United States in raising money on their bonds was reported favorably.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON the bill was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 89 to 3.

The bill to raise the salary and extend the term of office of the Canal Auditor was reported favorably.

Mr. FERRY reported against the petition of the State Agricultural College, asking for $50,000 appropriation. The report was agreed to.

Mr. PIERCE called for the report forthwith from the Committee of the Legislature on the reception of the President Elect. Discreditable reports of the Committee had gone abroad, and it was time some explanation should be given to the House. He called on some member of the Committee to explain to the House what action had been done by the Committee.

No response was made, and the matter dropped.

On motion of Mr. HARDY, the bill to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, was moved forward, to be reported complete.

Mr. PRENDERGAST called up the Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of March, and it was laid on the table—64 to 24.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS.—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The thunder of Sumter's and Moultrie's guns are not more deafening than the applause of the audiences at BARNUM'S Museum as they witness the superb dramatic performances afternoon and evening, and see the multitude of living curiosities which BARNUM has congregated in that immense establishment.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR more active; City Mills at $5; Ohio and Howard-street at $5 12½. WHEAT steady; Red at $1 27@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN dull; Yellow, 53c.@56c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess PORK $17 75; Rump $13 50. LARD 10c. COFFEE steady at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 18c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY dull, at 14c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $16 75@$17. BULK MEATS 6½c. @8¼c. BACON held at 7½c.@10¾c., but buyers want a decline of ¼c. LARD firm, at 9½c. Sight Exchange on New-York steady, at ⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red at $1 24@$1 28; White at $1 33@$1 45. CORN firm at 57c.@65c. WHISKY dull.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 15.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales Middling at 11c. Market quiet but firm.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vigo*, will close to-day (Saturday), at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 15.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Gen. C. R. Wheat Miss Lawrence, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Cullen, B. R. Baldwin, Mr.